

U.S. to Seek New Defensive Missiles

Reagan Hints at Shift Away From Old Policy of Massive Retaliation

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, defending his military program, has proposed to exploit advances in technology in coming decades so the United States can develop an effective defense against missile attacks.

In effect, Mr. Reagan proposed to make obsolete the current U.S. policy of relying on massive retaliation by its ballistic missiles to counter the threat of a Soviet nuclear attack.

In a television address Wednesday night, the president coupled the proposal with his strongest appeal yet for his administration's program to increase military spending.

Mr. Reagan outlined his vision of a new strategic doctrine, which he said was decades away from reality.

Using charts, graphs and photographs, some of which were recently declassified, Mr. Reagan reviewed in detail what he said was the buildup of Soviet military forces in recent years. His administration's program, he said, is needed because of "our neglect in the 1970s."

Mr. Reagan also used his speech to defend his administration's arms reduction proposals to the Soviet Union, but for the first time he publicly hinted that he might be ready to modify his proposal for banning all Soviet and American medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Administration officials said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan was prepared to modify his so-called zero-option proposal under which NATO would agree to forgo plans to install 572 new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union dismantled about 600 existing SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 nuclear missiles.

These officials said that instead of the zero-option Mr. Reagan would recommend a specific limit on the number of Soviet and American missiles.

The speech was designed to defend his proposal to increase military spending by 10 percent in 1982, by just 5 minutes before the address, the House of Representatives dealt Mr. Reagan a major blow by adopting a 1984 budget that calls for scaling down his military buildup, increasing social welfare.

But Mr. Reagan's proposal also

spared spending and raising taxes [Page 3].

Near the end of the speech, Mr. Reagan said he had recently begun rethinking the concepts that form the foundation of U.S. strategic doctrine. That doctrine of massive retaliation is based on the U.S. ability to counter any Soviet attack with a nuclear attack of its own.

"Since the advent of nuclear weapons," Mr. Reagan said, the United States has based its defense on "deterrence of aggression through the promise of retaliation — the notion that no rational nation would launch an attack that would inevitably result in unacceptable losses to themselves."

This approach to stability through offensive threat has worked," Mr. Reagan said.

Recently, however, Mr. Reagan said, his advisers "have underscored the bleakness of the future before us" under this doctrine. At the same time, he said, there has

been great technological progress that will enable the United States to rethink whether "massive retaliation" would remain appropriate in the decades ahead.

"Would it not be better to save lives than to avenge them?" Mr. Reagan asked. "Are we not capable of demonstrating our peaceful intentions by applying all our abilities and our ingenuity to achieving a truly lasting stability?" Indeed, we must!

Mr. Reagan then proposed a program to use American technology to find ways of destroying Soviet or other missiles launched against the United States.

"I know this is a formidable technical task one that may not be accomplished before the end of this century," he said.

At a White House briefing, senior administration officials said the United States now spends about \$1 billion a year on ballistic missile

technology. They said the administration will prepare a program for increasing this amount in the next several months.

They said the program might involve lasers, microwave devices, particle beams and projectile beams. These devices, most of which are in a very early stage of development, in theory could be directed from satellites, airplanes or land-based installations to shoot down missiles in the air.

Some scientists have said that successful development of beam defenses could revolutionize nuclear strategy because up to now the idea of shooting missiles down after they are launched has been deemed impractical.

More than a decade ago, the Soviet Union and the United States signed and ratified a treaty on "defensive" strategic weapons, then known as the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. At the time many scientists

regarded ballistic missile systems as unworkable.

The rationale for the treaty was seen as an acknowledgement by the two superpowers that there was essentially no defense against a nuclear attack. But many experts felt that if one side acquired such an ability, it might then be tempted to strike first against the other, believing that it could still defend itself.

Mr. Reagan made an allusion Wednesday night to that danger, saying he recognized that "defensive systems" lead to "certain problems and ambiguities" and that "they can be viewed as fostering an aggressive policy, and no one wants that."

At the White House briefing, a senior administration official said Mr. Reagan's proposal to embark on research on defensive missile systems represented no threat to the Russians. Nor did it violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, he said, because that agreement barred the deployment of such systems, but not research and development of them.

He said the United States would consult with its allies and with the Russians before deploying any such system. He and others thus emphasized that Mr. Reagan's proposal should not be seen as an aggressive move. Rather, he said, it might lead to eventual arms reductions and less reliance on a policy of "basing your security on threatening others."

The official said Mr. Reagan was aware that the Russians might fear that the United States was seeking a first-strike capability. "This is in his intent," the official said. The commitment Wednesday night, he said, was for research to be completed by "the turn of the century."

Mr. Reagan's proposal ran into immediate opposition in Congress. It was deeply troubled by what I heard about the president's plans for militarizing outer space," said Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, complained of "misleading red scare tactics and reckless Star Wars schemes of the president." But Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, said Mr. Reagan's proposal was good because "there are a number of potential means for new defensive weapons."

Such an idea could have some popular appeal. It could take some attention away from weapons of mass destruction, such as the new MX missile. It could also take some steam out of the nuclear freeze movement. It might make people feel more secure, the president noted, because it offers an alternative to automatic and instant retaliation if Soviet missiles are fired.

In his speech Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan acknowledged all the

pitfalls. It is still not at all clear that missiles can be shot down, and it may take until the end of the century to figure out if it is possible. And, he said, "If paired with offensive systems, they [ABMs] can be viewed as fostering an aggressive policy, and no one wants that."

Nevertheless, it is precisely those issues on which critics undoubtedly will focus: whether work on a defensive system will lead to a breach of the ABM treaty and a potentially destabilizing quest by both superpowers for nuclear superiority based on defense as well as offense.

Such an accelerated program is certain to be even more expensive than the \$1 billion already spent annually on such research. There will be charges that countermeasures can always be developed against any defense and that the program is so long-range that another administration will probably stop it before it can produce much.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Missile Speech: A Bold Gamble Effort May Increase Military Risks, Reopen Debate

By Michael Gertler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's proposal to focus U.S. scientific skill on ways to shoot down Soviet missiles represents a bold gamble that could lead to a revolutionary military breakthrough or make his controversial military policies even more so.

In announcing his plan Wednesday night for an all-out research program to see if "we could intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reached our own soil or that of our allies," Mr. Reagan sought to suggest that the wave of the future could be a shift from offensive to defensive weapons.

Such an idea could have some popular appeal. It could take some attention away from weapons of mass destruction, such as the new MX missile. It could also take some steam out of the nuclear freeze movement. It might make people feel more secure, the president noted, because it offers an alternative to automatic and instant retaliation if Soviet missiles are fired.

In his speech Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan acknowledged all the

NEWS ANALYSIS

thing more. The United States did not even activate the one site allowed because it was widely assumed then that ABMs do not work and that offense can always overwhelm defense.

The idea behind the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was that defense was potentially dangerous and destabilizing because it might lead either superpower to nuclear superiority based on defense as well as offense.

Such an accelerated program is certain to be even more expensive than the \$1 billion already spent annually on such research. There will be charges that countermeasures can always be developed against any defense and that the program is so long-range that another administration will probably stop it before it can produce much.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has done nothing wrong. He has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially important.



President Ronald Reagan posed before giving his speech on U.S. military preparedness. To his side is a photograph of a Soviet-built MiG-23 at an airfield in western Cuba.

Barney Clark Dies After 112 Days Of Life With a Mechanical Heart

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Barney B. Clark, 62, the first human recipient of a permanent artificial heart, died Wednesday night at the University of Utah Medical Center, 112 days after the plastic and aluminum device was implanted in his chest.

Dr. Clark died of "circulatory collapse and secondary multiorgan system failure" at 10:07 P.M. Mountain Standard Time, according to John Dwan, a hospital spokesman.

"It is a sad time for all of us," Mr. Dwan said. "He was an incredible man, one of the strongest men I have ever known, one of the strongest families I have ever known. He did a service to mankind, and the knowledge that we will gain from him will serve us all."

"He died in peace and with dignity," Mr. Dwan said. "The mood in the unit was quiet, subdued and dignified. It was very professional."

Mr. Dwan said Dr. Clark was surrounded by his physicians, Dr. William C. DeVries, Dr. Lyle Joyce and Dr. Chase N. Peterson, at the time of his death at the Salt Lake City facility.

Dr. Clark's wife, Una Loy, was in the intensive care unit at the time, but was not in the room.

Dr. Clark, a retired dentist, never left the hospital after the operation Dec. 2. His death followed a sudden, brief and unexplained drop in the amount of blood pumped by the heart earlier Wednesday.

His doctors had upgraded his condition to critical from fair Wednesday and had moved him back to the surgical intensive care unit not only because of the crisis that developed at 12:15 P.M. but also because his kidney failure was becoming worse.

[Dr. Robert Jarvik, inventor of

the artificial heart, said Thursday that Dr. Clark's "blood pressure just kept dropping and couldn't be maintained." The Associated Press reported from Salt Lake City.

"It was over a matter of hours when it became apparent that nothing could be done," Dr. Jarvik said at a news conference Thursday. "I was there, the team was together with him, so there was a time when we knew. I cried a little, and it's not all out yet."

[Dr. DeVries said, "It became obvious at the very end that he was neurologically non responsive to any stimulus we gave him."]

"[Dr. Jarvik] was incapable of sustaining life in any form we knew," Dr. Jarvik said at the news conference. "He was essentially dead ... his heart was turned off."

The rapid deterioration of Dr. Clark's condition was announced Wednesday night by Dr. Peterson, the university's vice president for

X-rays had shown that the valves in the artificial heart were functioning normally and tests of lung function were normal.

Dr. Peterson, when asked what might have caused the sudden drop in cardiac output, said Wednesday night that one possibility was a blood clot that had formed in Dr. Clark's legs or pelvis and that had broken off, traveled through the blood system and lodged in his lungs.

However, Dr. Peterson stressed there were other possibilities and that a firm diagnosis had not been made.

Dr. Peterson said Dr. Clark's major problems were "kidney insufficiency, overhydration and the possibility of an infection with cytomegalovirus."

Cytomegalovirus infection is a frequent complication after blood transfusions, which Dr. Clark received Jan. 18 before he had surgery to stop a severe nosebleed.

Those working in the field say they are making fast progress in developing components that are much more portable than the device that kept Dr. Clark tied to a noisy 375-pound (169-kilogram) pump and control console.

These researchers say that Dr. Clark's survival for 112 days was proof that a variety of more portable mechanical hearts, which have been used to keep calves alive for several months, would indeed work in humans.

And they also contend that the array of medical information that the experiments contributed is more important than the number of days that Dr. Clark was kept alive by an air-driven pump.

Most of these researchers are optimistic that improved artificial hearts, using electric or heat-powered motors rather than air to drive them, will be ready for testing in humans in just a few years.

The experience of Barney Clark showed that there is no doubt that it is possible to take an artificial device and mechanically duplicate ... the pressure work and the volume work of the heart," said John Watson, chief of the devices and technology branch of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute.

Andropov Is Reported Undergoing Treatment For Kidney Ailment

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, was under hospital care last week following an attack of a kidney ailment, according to well-informed Soviet and diplomatic sources.

They said Wednesday night that the condition of Mr. Andropov, 68, was not causing serious concern; that he has been recovering normally and that it was possible he could resume his public duties this week.

It was not possible to obtain any formal comment on the state of Mr. Andropov's health.

The sources said the new Soviet Communist Party general secretary was suffering from nephritis. He was said to require periodical rest periods and to be subjected to a strict diet. Nephritis, once called Bright's disease, is a chronic disease of the kidneys that is characterized by inflammation and degeneration of the organs.

The first speculation that something unusual may have happened in the Soviet leadership came last weekend when the customary communiqué on the weekly meetings of the ruling Politburo failed to appear. Since he replaced Leonid I. Brezhnev in November, Mr. Andropov had instituted weekly communiqués of Politburo meetings that are held on Thursdays.

The Soviet leader vanished from public view after his last public function, March 15, when he met with senior Communist Party officials from the Warsaw Pact countries and from Cuba, Mongolia, Laos and Vietnam.

A flurry of speculation about Mr. Andropov's health followed the brief visit to Budapest Tuesday of the Soviet defense minister, Dmitri F. Ustinov. Marshal Ustinov left for Hungary in the morning and returned home in the evening after meeting the Hungarian party leader, Janos Kadar, and other senior officials.

Mr. Andropov's illness may have affected the scheduling of Mr. Ustinov's visit, which was unusually short. After Mr. Andropov, Marshal Ustinov is believed to be the ranking member of the current leadership and the senior figure on the Defense Council, and as such he could not afford to be absent from Moscow for a long period.

3-Year Austerity Plan for Poland Includes New Taxes, Higher Costs

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish government called on Poles to work harder as it presented to parliament a three-year austerity plan for dealing with the country's economic ills.

Under the plan, workers face longer hours, higher prices, new taxes and the loss of such privileges as first crack at buying the goods they make.

Warning Wednesday that "the material basis of the national existence" was endangered, the government listed Poland's troubles as including its \$26-billion indebtedness to the West, the Western policy of sanctions imposed after the imposition of martial law in December 1981, "a significant regression in the standard of living" and a generally unfavorable worldwide financial climate.

The government also cited investments in projects that could not be completed and an imbalance between a surplus of money in some hands and a shortage of consumer goods.

It appeared, however, that even

However, the fact that Marshal Ustinov went to Budapest and that Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov is continuing his five-day visit to Yugoslavia suggests that Mr. Andropov's condition was not regarded as very serious.

There was no information on whether the Soviet leader was actually placed in a hospital or whether medical equipment had been hauled to his country house outside Moscow. "Hospitalization," as used in reference to the leadership, could be either. He is believed to be resting at his house now.

When last seen by Western journalists at close range almost a year ago, Mr. Andropov appeared to be frail. He has been maintaining a vigorous pace in his functions since he became Soviet leader.

During the past six months, Mr. Andropov had lost a good deal of weight. He had also appeared pale at the most recent photographs. His last published picture was on March 3, when he met with a Mozambique government delegation led by President Samora Machel.

It should become clear in the next few days whether the Soviet leader has recovered from his ailment. The Politburo was due to meet Thursday. Mr. Andropov also is scheduled to meet with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, who is due to arrive here Sunday.

As party leader, he also is expected to attend a March 30 Kremlin ceremony commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx.

■ Gromyko Is Promoted Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, 73, was named Thursday as first deputy prime minister by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow, the news agency Tass reported, according to Reuters.

Mr. Gromyko becomes the third first deputy to Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov. The appointment is a promotion for Mr. Gromyko, who has been foreign minister since 1957 and a Politburo member since 1973.

His age makes it unlikely that his appointment is a preparation to take over from Mr. Tikhonov, 76. The appointment could be intended merely as a mark of recognition of Mr. Gromyko's long career.



A French soldier, a member of the peace force, leaps from a building onto Beirut's Holiday Inn during training exercises. The hotel was ruined during the 1975-76 civil war.

Lebanon Sets April 2 Deadline For Agreement on Troop Pullout

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Lebanon's frustration with Israel in the three-month negotiations on withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon spilled into the open Thursday with government officials announcing an April 2 deadline for reaching final agreement.

Officials made clear that Lebanon had neither the power nor intention to break off the stalled negotiations.

Rather, the deadline appeared designed to underline Lebanese determination to stick close to the United States, which the Beirut government has entrusted with obtaining the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian guerrilla forces from the country.

Official sources, reiterating earlier support for U.S. positions worked out in concert last week in Washington, suggested that if no agreement was reached by April 2 the Lebanese government would go back to the United States authorities for more forcible backing.

Lebanese officials basically see their diplomatic efforts as aimed at preventing Israel from taking the United States into watering down terms for withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Thus, the major Lebanese diplomatic effort in Washington earlier this month was designed principally to put Lebanon's views before the U.S. government, Congress and

public. That is something at which Israel has long excelled, but Lebanese governments rarely have.

Specifically, the presence of several ministers — and former Prime Minister Saeb Salam representing Lebanon's Moslems — was meant to frustrate Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's efforts to split President Ronald Reagan and his Middle East negotiating team, headed by Philip C. Habib and his deputy, Morris Draper.

About 4,000 Lebanese police in armored personnel carriers and jeeps launched 24-hour patrols of Beirut Thursday to guard against new attacks on the multinational peacekeeping force. The Associated Press reported. The patrols resulted from last week's antiauses in which five U.S. marines and nine Italian troops were wounded.

■ Lebanese Police Patrols

He and other government members have been saying much the same even before the visit to Washington produced a wave of temporary optimism about the pace of the troop withdrawal negotiations.

■ Interview Ban Overturned

Israel's supreme court ruled Thursday that the Israel Broadcasting Authority could not ban interviews with supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Israeli-held West Bank and Gaza Strip. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

The court said a new regulation banning such interviews in the Israeli media infringes on freedom of expression.

Reuven Yaron, head of the authority, said on Israel Radio later that the broadcasting organization would fully comply with the ruling and did not plan to reformulate the ban.

The court said a new regulation banning such interviews in the Israeli media infringes on freedom of expression.

Commissioner Veronica A. Hagart added that imports reached record highs since 1978 as domestic consumption fell to its lowest level.

The two commissioners found that all four categories of specialty steel covered by their investigation — alloy tool steel, stainless steel bar and wire rod, stainless steel sheet and strips, and stainless steel plate — have been injured by imports.

The third commissioner, Paula Stern, disagreed in the case of stainless steel plate, finding that imports were not as important as other factors for the industry's decline.

President Ronald Reagan requested the investigation in November after a consortium of 16 American companies complained that foreign competitors had an unfair advantage in the U.S. market because they received subsidies from their governments. The domestic industry blamed cut-rate imports for a loss of as much as one-third of its business and the layoffs of 60,000 workers.

"Petitioners' allegations are well-founded," Mr. Reagan said in a memo to William E. Brock, the U.S. special trade representative, ordering him to request the inquiry.

He continued: "The United States believes that subsidies have been provided by the government of Austria in the form of grants and capitalization, by the government of Sweden in the form of preferential loans, loan guarantees and grants, and by the European Community and its member governments in the form of preferential loans... and other practices."

Industry figures showed that imports increased almost 37 percent in 1980 and 1981 and jumped another 18 percent in 1982. Imports accounted for 11.7 percent of sales in 1980, increasing to more than 20 percent last year. In some products, especially tool steel, imports now amount to half the American market.

The new chief in Heilongjiang on the Soviet border was announced as Li Lian, until now second in the party hierarchy, as was Bai Dongcui, the new leader of Jiangxi. The new chief of Hubei is Guan Guangfu, formerly provincial director of the Bank of China's bureaus.

Reorganizations were reported in at least nine of China's 29 provinces. The media said the new party committees had fewer members than before and included more university graduates.

Beijing Radio said new party leaders had been appointed in three provinces — Heilongjiang in the northeast, Hubei in central China and Jiangxi in the southeast.

The case involved statements that Mr. Greene made about a man who had married the daughter of one of Mr. Greene's friends.

The court ordered Mr. Greene to pay a fine of 30,000 francs (\$4,150), and levied 10,000-franc fines against the directors of a newspaper and two magazines that had published Mr. Greene's statements. The journals involved were Le Matin de Paris, Le Nouvel Observateur and VSD.

In its ruling, the court dismissed defamation charges brought against The New York Times and its former Paris bureau chief, Richard Eder. Mr. Eder's article on Mr. Greene's charges appeared in February 1982.

The case involved the daughter of a couple Mr. Greene befriended when he was visiting the Congo in 1960. The daughter, Martine Cloetier, married Daniel Guy, who like Mr. Greene lives in the area around Nice on the Mediterranean coast.

The marriage broke up in 1979 and Mrs. Guy received custody of two children. After the divorce, Mr. Guy allegedly went to visit the home of Mrs. Guy's parents, assaulted the father, and taken one of the children.

The police took no action against Mr. Guy, and this sent Mr. Greene on a long investigation into corruption in Nice. He charged that Mr. Guy, who had a criminal record, had been protected by corrupt police.

In ruling against Mr. Greene in the suit brought by Mr. Guy, the Paris court declared that the writer knew perfectly that his affirmations were susceptible of doing damage to the honor and esteem of the plaintiff.

Henry Kendall, a physics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of the Union of Concerned Scientists, said Wednesday night that "the Soviet Union would not stand idly by while we deploy such a system that might effectively disarm them."

Mr. Kendall suggested the Russians might even try to attack the system before it is completed.

This was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

It was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

Reagan and His Political Opponents Escalate Religious and Moralistic Rhetoric

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On March 8, President Ronald Reagan took to the presidential pulpit in Orlando, Florida, and in a speech before the National Association of Evangelicals described his domestic and foreign policies in almost entirely moral and religious terms.

Mr. Reagan said that critics of his policies on arms control and military spending were trying to place "the United States in a position of military and moral inferiority." He described the Cold War as a "struggle between right and wrong, good and evil."

And he said his administration's efforts to ban abortion, reinstate public school prayer and require

notification of parents when teen-age girls seek prescription birth-control devices reflected "a great spiritual awakening" and "moral renewal" sweeping the nation.

That same day, 18 major religious leaders stepped onto the political stage in Washington, condemning the president's budget in unusually harsh and moralistic terms.

This moralizing debate stretches across the whole range of domestic and foreign policy, from Mr. Reagan's budget cuts to unemployment, and from the effects of his tax cut to the military buildup.

Last year, Catholic bishops issued a draft "Pastoral Letter on Peace and War" challenging the U.S. strategy of nuclear deterrence.

The Orlando speech was an im-

portant point and attracted the most attention and controversy.

Henry Steele Commager, the historian, said: "It was the worst presidential speech in American history, and I've read them all. No other presidential speech has ever so ha-

ving grandiose moral claims for its positions. During the Civil War, Lincoln wryly observed that the North and the South claimed God's backing and 'both may be, and one must be, wrong.'

Mr. Reagan went at the moral

temptation of pride — the temptation blithely to declare yourself above it all — and to ignore "the aggressive impulses of an evil empire," and "thereby remove yourself from the struggle between right and wrong, good and evil."

In late January he gave a highly charged speech to religious broadcasters in which he urged the nation to "face the future with the Bible" and pledged unrelenting support for constitutional amendments that would ban abortion and permit school prayer. He recently met privately with the founder of Moral Majority, Jerry Falwell, a frequent White House guest, for 70 minutes.

Leaders of the major Protestant groups have been largely ignored by Mr. Reagan. In their view, the

president is interested only in the views of the religious far right.

"Under Ford and Carter, I was invited to the White House a half-dozen times, but I haven't been asked once under Reagan," said Kenneth L. Teegardin, president of the Disciples of Christ, a 1.2-million-member church, and one of the signers of the March 8 statement.

Other signers included elected leaders of Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Jewish, Unitarian and Quaker groups, the Church of the Brethren and the United Church of Christ. It was also endorsed by Ron Krieger, director of the domestic social development office of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

The statement, delivered at a news conference in Washington,

was an unusually harsh attack on Mr. Reagan's economic and military policies that suggested that the president lacked compassion and a sense of justice.

Calling the U.S. budget the government's "most important moral statement," it said Mr. Reagan was rejecting "the rights of the poor," "the rights of the unemployed" and the "rights of all human beings to live their lives in peace and security."

The budget, it said, "continues the policy of using unemployment as the principal weapon to fight inflation" and "equates peacekeeping with firepower and thereby increases our insecurity as more and more destabilizing weapons systems are added to an already bloated arsenal."

In Setback for Reagan, House Backs Budget Offered by Democrats

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives has dealt President Ronald Reagan a major blow by adopting a 1984 budget that calls for scaling down his proposed military buildup, increasing social welfare spending and raising \$30 billion in taxes in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

The vote Wednesday was 229-196 in the first Democratic budget victory since Mr. Reagan took office and the biggest setback he has suffered on an economic measure since becoming president.

Four Republicans voted for the Democrats' budget and 36 Democrats, mainly Southern conservatives, voted against it.

The budget calls for spending of \$863.5 billion and a deficit of \$174.5 billion in 1984, as against the president's original proposal for spending \$848.5 billion with a deficit of \$188.7 billion.

The spending plan reverses Mr. Reagan's priorities by providing billions more for education, food stamps, welfare, child nutrition and other programs that the president wanted to reduce.

Certain to be modified later in negotiations with the Republican-

controlled Senate, the budget was adopted despite Mr. Reagan's protests that it would bring "joy to the Kremlin" and prevent economic recovery.

The president's budget, widely criticized by Republicans as well as Democrats because of its request for almost \$245 billion in military spending, never came to a vote. Republicans decided not to offer a substitute for the Democrats' plan and amendments were not allowed.

TRENT LOFT  AP/WIDEWORLD

Topeka: Democrats emphasized that the measure was more of a negotiating stance than a final product, because the spending and taxation targets were sure to be revised after the Republican-controlled Senate adopts its budget and the two versions are reconciled in a Senate-House conference committee.

"This is the most partisan political platform statement I have ever seen," said Representative Trent Lott, the Mississippi Republican who is the House minority whip. Representative James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat and chairman of the House Budget Committee, however, noted that the House Republicans did not offer any alternative.

The roll-call vote ended about a half-hour before the president made a nationally televised speech in support of a full military buildup, a key issue in the daylong House debate.

In an effort to reverse some of the spending reductions Mr. Reagan made in his first two years in office, the Democratic budget would add \$1.5 billion for child nutrition, food stamps, welfare, Medicaid and social services in the next fiscal year. It also would make room for a \$17-billion job program and provide nearly \$1 billion more in energy assistance for low-income people.

Instead of the president's plan for a yearlong government-wide pay freeze, the Democratic proposal would allow a 4-percent pay increase for all federal employees, in-

cluding members of the armed services.

On military spending, the Democrats proposed a 4-percent increase over the rate of inflation, in contrast to Mr. Reagan's request for a 10-percent inflation-adjusted raise in military outlays. The legislation could create from 200,000 to 500,000 jobs.

Passage had been delayed by a week in the Senate in a dispute over an unrelated move to repeal withholding of dividends and interest. On Tuesday, both the House and the Senate approved the bill.

The budget did not specify how the additional \$30 billion in taxes would be raised, but Republicans fear that Democrats will try to get most of it by eliminating the 10-percent income-tax reduction scheduled to take effect July 1, a reduction that Mr. Reagan has said he would protect by using his veto power if necessary.

On Thursday, the House agreed to a Senate-passed formula, which would provide \$1.5 billion to states according to three levels of need and an additional \$1.7 billion to cities and counties with the highest rates of unemployment.

The bill provides about \$2.9 billion in public works projects. The bill also includes about \$550 million for humanitarian aid to hungry and homeless recession victims, and \$217 million in job training for the young, the old and those whose line of work disappeared.

The House bill, which followed the recommendations of the National Commission on Social Security Reform, would have forced all new federal employees to join the system beginning next Jan. 1.

Congressional leaders said that they hoped to present a final bill to Mr. Reagan before Congress leaves

U.S. Will Use Navy and Air Force In Stepped-Up Anti-Drug Effort

By Robert L. Jackson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Stepping up its war on narcotics, the Reagan administration has enlisted the U.S. Navy and Air Force in an effort to seal the borders of the continental United States against illicit drug imports.

In announcing the new initiative Wednesday, Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, said Vice President George Bush would coordinate the effort with help from a committee representing the departments of Defense, State, Justice, Treasury and Transportation, as well as the Central Intelligence Agency.

While military resources have never before been combined for such a large-scale effort, Mr. Meese said that a coordinated drug interdiction project in south Florida had been successful that President Ronald Reagan had decided to expand it nationwide.

But Mr. Meese cautioned that "it will take a long time to implement this program and a long time to see the results."

John M. Walker Jr., the Treasury Department enforcement chief, said cocaine, heroin and marijuana valued at \$70 billion to \$80 billion a year is smuggled into the United States from such nations as Colombia, Bolivia, Mexico and Turkey.

As has been done in the south Florida effort, navy vessels and air force planes and radar units will join the Customs Service and Coast Guard in the expanded interdiction program, according to Mr. Meese and Mr. Walker.

Mr. Meese would not estimate how much the new project would cost. He said part of the cost would be covered by a law-enforcement budget increase of \$150 million for the fiscal year 1983 and \$200 million already budgeted by the administration for law enforcement in 1984.

Administration sources who declined to be identified acknowledged that coordination of drug enforcement among so many agencies has always been difficult. They said the appointment of Mr. Bush as coordinator, working through his chief of staff, Daniel J. Murphy, was meant to minimize interagency rivalry.

It was learned, however, that some officials of the Department of Justice opposed Mr. Bush's appointment in the belief that their own department should direct any coordinated anti-drug program.

U.S. Court Backs Use of Profile in Narcotics Arrests

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A divided Supreme Court appears to have given qualified approval to the widespread police practice in the United States of stopping travelers who fit a "drug-courier profile."

But the justices imposed stringent limitations on the questioning that can follow such a stop and threw out the conviction of a man caught at the Miami airport carrying two suitcases full of mariju-

juana.

The usefulness of Wednesday's decision was limited by the absence of a majority for any single point of view. Five justices wrote separately.

A drug-courier profile is a list of behavior characteristics authorities say are commonly exhibited by people trafficking in drugs. At least eight members of the court appeared in agreement that a stop based on the profile is permissible.

Law enforcement officers do not violate the Fourth Amendment's restraint on unreasonable stops by asking an individual "if he is willing to answer some questions," Justice Byron White, joined by three justices, wrote in the controlling plurality opinion.

Mark Royer, the defendant in the case, displayed five of the characteristics in the profile when he was stopped in 1978 in the Miami airport. When stopped by detectives, he agreed to accompany them to a small room near the airport concourse.

He then agreed to the opening of his luggage, which revealed 50 pounds (22.5 kilograms) of mariju-

anna. The Florida District Court of Appeal threw out his conviction for possession of drugs on the grounds that the episode in the room constituted an illegal arrest — an arrest made without "probable cause" to believe the suspect guilty of the crime.

The report suggested that the Defense Department take over compensation, that Social Security take over pensions and burials, that Housing and Urban Development take over loan guarantees and that the Education Department take over education. Responsibility for insurance, budgeted at \$6.7 billion in 1983, should be turned over to private firms, it said.

Veterans' groups immediately criticized it. Robert Lynch, an official of the American Legion, said:

"I can't see offhand why anyone

would want to direct the VA pro-

grams to already bloated agencies."

The report suggested that the Defense Department take over compensation, that Social Security take over pensions and burials, that Housing and Urban Development take over loan guarantees and that the Education Department take over education. Responsibility for insurance, budgeted at \$6.7 billion in 1983, should be turned over to private firms, it said.

A spokesman for the panel played down the report, saying that "it may well be heavily adjusted on route."

Flu Strikes Hungarians

United Press International

BUDAPEST — Nearly one-tenth of Hungary's population has been stricken by influenza in the last month, the official news agency MTI said Thursday. The agency said there have been one million registered influenza cases since mid-February in a population of nearly 11 million.

Constantine FitzGibbon, Biographer, Is Dead at 63

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Constantine FitzGibbon, 63, biographer of the Welsh poet Dylan Thomas and the Irish leader Eamon De Valera, died Wednesday in Dublin, a family spokesman said.

In addition to "The Life of Dylan Thomas," published in 1965, and "The Life and Times of Eamon De Valera," published in 1973, Mr. FitzGibbon also wrote the 1960 novel "When the Kissing Had to Stop." His highly praised book "Drink" in 1980 told of his battle against alcoholism.

Born Robert Louis Constantine Lee-Dillon FitzGibbon on June 8, 1919, he was the son of Francis Lee-Dillon FitzGibbon, a commander in the British Royal Navy, and Georgette Folsom of Lenox, Massachusetts.

Mr. FitzGibbon was married four times, lastly to Marjorie Steeles, an American actress. They

have a daughter, Oona. Mr. FitzGibbon also had a son by a previous marriage.

■ Other deaths:

Rabbi Saad Lieberman, 85, head of the Rabbinical School of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in Manhattan, in his sleep Wednesday, aboard an airliner en route to Israel.

Blanton Collier, 76, who compiled a 41-36-3 mark as football coach at the University of Kentucky from 1954 to 1961, of cancer Tuesday in Houston.

Armand Lanoux, 69, secretary-general of the Concourt Academy, which annually awards one of France's most renowned literary prizes, died of cancer Wednesday in Paris.

Raymond Barbus, 82, chief of the high-fashion concern of Jean Patou from its founder's death in 1936 until 1980, on Monday.

No Pill-Cancer Link Seen

United Press International

CHICAGO — New U.S. government studies indicate that long-term use of oral contraceptives does not cause breast cancer and protects women against two other cancers, the Journal of the American Medical Association reported Thursday.

The studies, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control, indicated that oral contraceptives appear to protect women against ovarian and endometrial (lining of the uterus) cancer.

The breast cancer study involved 689 cancer patients aged 20 to 54 and 1,077 randomly selected women. Neither duration of oral-contraceptive use nor time since first

use altered a user's risk of breast cancer, the researchers concluded.

The scientists said their findings applied to women whose pill use started 15 years ago or longer, who used the contraceptive for 11 years or more, who had benign breast disease or who used oral contraceptives before their first pregnancies.

In connection with the other two types of cancer, also based on samples that included both cancer patients and randomly selected controls, the researchers found lower rates in women who used the pill.

Breast cancer affects 7 percent of American women at some time in their lives, and endometrial and ovarian cancers are the third and fourth most prevalent forms of cancer in women.

use altered a user's risk of breast cancer, the researchers concluded.

The scientists said their findings applied to women whose pill use started 15 years ago or longer, who used the contraceptive for 11 years or more, who had benign breast disease or who used oral contraceptives before their first pregnancies.

In connection with the other two types of cancer, also based on samples that included both cancer patients and randomly selected controls, the researchers found lower rates in women who used the pill.

Breast cancer affects 7 percent of American women at some time in their lives, and endometrial and ovarian cancers are the third and fourth most prevalent forms of cancer in women.

use altered a user's risk of breast cancer, the researchers concluded.

The scientists said their findings applied to women whose pill use started 15 years ago or longer, who used the contraceptive for 11 years or more, who had benign breast disease or who used oral contraceptives before their first pregnancies.

In connection with the other two types of cancer, also based on samples that included both cancer patients and randomly selected controls, the researchers found lower rates in women who used the pill.

Breast cancer affects 7 percent of American women at some time in their lives, and endometrial and ovarian cancers are the third and fourth most prevalent forms of cancer in women.

use altered a user's risk of breast cancer, the researchers concluded.

The scientists said their findings applied to women whose pill use started 15 years ago or longer, who used the contraceptive for 11 years or more, who had benign breast disease or who used oral contraceptives before their first pregnancies.

In connection with the other two types of cancer, also based on samples that included both cancer patients and randomly selected controls, the researchers found lower rates in women who used the pill.

Breast cancer affects 7 percent of American women at some time in their lives, and endometrial and ovarian cancers are the third and fourth most prevalent forms of cancer in women.

use altered a user's risk of breast cancer, the researchers concluded.

The scientists said their findings applied to women whose pill use started 15 years ago or longer, who used the contraceptive for

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Frances, Marks, Dollars

The tension over the falling franc and the rising Deutsche mark is not merely a French embarrassment or solely a European concern. France's foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, was absolutely right in warning that a recovery from the recession is not in the power of any one government. It will take careful coordination among all the major industrial countries. The possibility of independent economic policy no longer exists. Further neglect of that truth will only create more instability among currencies, leading to trade disruptions and then to the erosion of political relations. You can see the same process at work between the United States and Japan.

The currency row among the Europeans originated in the determination of France's Socialist government, when it took office two years ago, to reflate and create jobs. The policy succeeded in raising consumer demand, but an unexpectedly large part of that demand was for imported goods. Imports shot up and the value of the French franc started to drop.

The French government was forced to devalue twice at a high cost in prestige to the Socialists. Under great pressure last week to devalue a third time, the French bitterly protested that it was an increasingly strong West German mark that was causing the trouble. Eventually the Germans reluctantly agreed to a compromise in which they raised the value of the mark while the franc was dropped a

little farther. It was hardly an opportune time for the West Germans to revalue. Their own unemployment is now 10.4 percent, and they are counting on exports to assist their recovery. A higher mark, making their exports more expensive abroad, won't help.

Why did the West Germans agree? Their close political relationship with France has been the foundation on which postwar Europe was built. They have repeatedly made economic sacrifices to protect it. In the long run their economy has benefited — and not only their economy — from the stability of Western Europe. West Germany has the good sense to know that much more is involved in monetary policy than money alone.

Do Americans realize it? Do the Japanese? They are now running national monetary policies inconsistent with each other, and with the Europeans, generating trade quarrels that threaten to incite wider political friction.

It will get worse unless the trading nations, led by the United States, begin to work toward more careful harmony in monetary decisions. Doesn't that mean some sacrifice of national sovereignty and independence of action? Not really. As the French example demonstrated, that independence has become an illusion. The trading nations are already tightly tied together, to their own common benefit, by the realities of their prosperity.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Salvadoran Mockery

With ineffectual timing, a judge in El Salvador has invoked technical reasons to postpone the trial of five former National Guardsmen accused of the rape and murder of four U.S. churchwomen in 1980. This nose-thumbing seems to have been too much even for the Reagan administration, which now concedes the awfulness of what passes for Salvadoran justice. Embodying this concession in law is the least that Congress can do.

The anguish of Secretary of State George Shultz about the Salvadoran government's contempt for human rights is a good measure of the dilemma: "I don't think it is defensible. If they don't clean up this act, the support is going to dry up, and they've been told that and they know that and that will happen."

Yet many in El Salvador plainly don't believe it. That is because the Reagan administration has been ineffectual in condemning the barbarities that not only offend decency but give comfort to the insurgency. The leftist insurgents, too, commit atrocities, but not with U.S.-supplied weapons and alibis.

The case of the churchwomen is exceptional only because they were Americans. What has been lacking is not trial-worthy evidence (some was developed by the FBI), but the will to punish. So asserts a revealing new report by the Lawyers Committee for International

Human Rights, which found that prosecutors were "calmly uninterested and wholly unprepared" for a trial and that no meaningful inquiry was made to determine whether the accused Guardsmen were acting on higher orders. This appalling indifference has now culminated in a call for still more delay on the ground that evidence about the lesser charge of rape had not been properly presented.

No one disputes the political ambiguities in a region lacking democratic tradition. But it does not help when the Reagan administration continues to certify the incredible — that civility is gaining in this jungle. So long as its Salvadoran allies find aid continuing, they will not believe their conduct really counts.

Another enlarged aid package seems to be headed for congressional approval. But to buttress Mr. Shultz's warnings, Congress should finally make itself the ultimate judge of reforms. The president's ritual certifications of progress are being mocked; his last one specifically predicted trial of the accused Guardsmen. Let Congress establish procedure for reviewing the president's future evidence and require a vote of acceptance or disapproval. That would provide a forum for making good on Secretary Shultz's warnings and a justification, if warranted, for finally cutting the aid.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

West Germany and Europe

Although the West Germans had already made a major contribution to stabilizing European exchange rates by adjusting their interest levels, they went further and participated in the latest realignment operation as well. In so doing, they chose the lesser of two evils. Admittedly, if Paris had implemented its threat of leaving the European Monetary System failing revaluation by Bonn, that would not of itself have been a major tragedy. But France's departure would no doubt have been followed by all kinds of protectionist action, thus adding yet another to that country's offenses against European economic stability.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Internationally Minded

In Japan today, calls for *kokusajin* (internationally minded people) are often voiced and an "internationalization" of education is being sought to produce such people. A true *kokusajin*, however, does not mean a person who can speak English fluently and can get along well with foreigners. Rather, it must be an individual who can grasp crucial problems faced by the international community as his own problems and who tries to contribute to their solution. And one of the crucial problems today is the development of the Third World.

— Osamu Muro in *The Japan Times Weekly*.

Hussein, Arafat, Reagan

Israel does remain economically and militarily dependent on the United States. As the late President Sadat so often repeated, it is the closeness of this relationship which dictates that Washington alone can lead the way to a just and durable Middle East peace. If Mr.

— The Times (London).

FROM OUR MARCH 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Zola to Join Lannes

PARIS — Owing to the delay in voting the necessary appropriations, it was voted that the body of Emile Zola should not be transferred to the Panthéon until June 4. The Keeper of the Seals has announced that the ashes of Marshal Lannes, the Napoleonic general, must remain in the Panthéon, and not, as requested by the Duc de Montebello, be transferred to the family vault in Montrouge Cemetery. The Marshal's body was placed in the Panthéon by law and could be moved only by the abrogation of law. Even if that obstacle did not exist, there is a question if the present heir has a legal right to fix the grave of his grandfather. M. Clemenceau has made official reply to the Duc, refusing his request.

1933: G.B.S. Meets the Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Proof that George Bernard Shaw is not a strict vegetarian was contained today in his beard, a long document he brought with him unbrushed from the dinner table when he hurried up to the deck of the liner Empress of Britain to interview hordes of reporters. "Mr. Small's had eggs for lunch," observed a photographer. "Shaw, not Small," corrected a reporter. "No, he's a vegetarian," somebody corrected. "Well, is an egg a vegetable?" countered a cameraman. "What's this guy famous for?" G.B.S. astounded by his reception, was complaining. "You Americans are the most extraordinary infants in the world." He observed that he did not think he would make America happy.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor
WALTER WELLS

Editor
ROBERT K. McCABE

Deputy Editor
SAMUEL A. STONE

Associate Editor
CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Nanterre-sur-Seine,
France. Telephone: 147-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Gen. Mgr. Ass: Alan Lecor, 24-34 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong, Tel. 5-285618. Telex: 61170.

S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Particulière No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$25 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



Human Sacrifice in a Warring World

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Center for Defense Information is a think tank in Washington that keeps a box score on the wars, rebellions and other violent uprisings going on in the world. Its latest report reminds us of some things we are inclined to forget:

• In the last three years, six new wars have started while only two have ended. More than 4 million people have been engaged in combat.

• Forty-five of the world's 164 nations are involved in these wars, and even the CDI can merely estimate that the number of people killed ranges from 1 million to 4 million.

• About 500,000 foreign combat troops are involved. There are 10 conflicts in the Middle East, 10 in Asia and Africa, seven in Latin America, three in Europe. Five are conventional wars and 35 are internal guerrilla struggles.

• The United States and the Soviet Union and its satellites are the major suppliers of military arms to 13 nations now at war. In 1981 the 45 nations involved in 40 conflicts spent more than \$528 billion on their armed forces.

These, of course, are only rough estimates. They cannot take into account the suffering of families or the loss of property. But they may remind us of the madness and cost of violence in a world in which half the human race is going to bed hungry every night.

We need to be reminded. The facts being debated now in Washington are important: How much for missiles, how much for El Salvador, how much for education and unemployment relief and food stamps?

Obviously the United States government cannot be expected to grapple with all these human

and political tangles all over the world — it is having a tough enough time dealing with them at home. But when you look at the spread of nuclear knowledge, the outbreaks of terrorism, rebellion and war, you have to think more about the causes of wars, rather than how to fight them or survive them, which are the issues that tend to preoccupy the debate in Washington now.

There is a general agreement in Washington about the "interdependence" of the world, and endless talk about economics and statistics and the world balance of trade, and what to do about the consequences of world turmoil, but very little about the causes of that turmoil.

President Reagan talks a great deal about the gross national product and about religion, but very little about the sanctity of individual life — except when he's arguing against abortion.

"We are," said Archibald MacLeish, "the best informed people on earth. We are deluged with facts, but we have lost or are losing our human ability to feel them ... We know with the head now, by the facts, by the abstractions. We seem unable to, as Shakespeare knew, who made King Lear cry out to blinded Gloucester on the heath: 'You see how this world goes.' And Gloucester answers: 'I see it feelingly.'"

"Why we are thus impotent," MacLeish added, "I do not know. I know only that this impotence exists and that it is dangerous: increasingly dangerous." The people at the Center for Defense Information monitor the facts of contemporary wars because they think we don't know the facts, let alone feel them.

The New York Times.

France's Socialists: Preoccupied With Image

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is not easy to play Talleyrand in economics, producing marvels out of weakness. France's Jacques Delors won an ostensible victory on Monday despite France's economic weakness. He has been rewarded not with the premiership but with a super-ministry grouping economy, budget and finance.) He convinced West Germany to revalue the mark, thus limiting the formal devaluation of the franc. But it was not, one thinks, a victory that will prove worth having.

The French government's pursuit of so empty an objective suggests that the Socialist leadership has lost direction. French motives at the Brussels negotiations were domestic and narrowly political. The Socialists did badly in the municipal elections this month. The country is in a serious situation with respect to its foreign indebtedness and trading position. Unemployment remains high.

It was not a moment when the Socialists wished to present the public with their third currency devaluation in 22 months. They decided to put the blame on West Germany — and do so rather brutally — and to extort from the other Europeans a general realignment of monies presenting the result to the French public as a mere adjustment to compensate for differential inflation rates.

This was a dangerous performance for the European Community, and it was a futile one for France. The French public is not composed of idiots, and that part of it which takes an interest in economic matters can recognize a devaluation when it sees it.

It is hard not to believe that the real objective of this exercise was reasurance of the Socialist Party itself.

One has had the impression recently that the Socialists, in difficulty, have turned inward. The new government named on Tuesday is the old one small. Since 1981 the Socialists have consistently insisted upon the importance of communications. They believe that they mean well. If people are critical of them, they tend to conclude that these must either be irreconcilable enemies or those who

haven't the temerity of faith.

If it meant that certain businesses in the United States went belly-up, so be it — sorry, Charlie, trade is trade. If it meant that Americans had to work harder, so be it; but that draws a horseradish. Another is to demand a "Reagan Round" of trade negotiations under GATT, the Gentleman's Agreement to Talk, which is equally laughable. Another way is to join the helpfulties by subsidizing exports and letting companies try monopolistic tricks abroad that are not permitted at home.

The other way to deal with helpfulties is through — here comes the dreadful word — protectionism.

Would a belated roar from Uncle Sam coerce the rest of the world into dropping its creeping protectionism? Put bluntly, can a dose of protection save free trade?

Sure it can. While we have been singing the songs of interdependence and hailing the glories of one-worldiness, we have failed to reckon with a political force that works as a brake on world trade.

The force is nationalism. It is not going to be wished away. People want to take care of their own, economic theory notwithstanding.

Now American businesses are no longer competing with foreign companies. They are competing with their local businesses. That means the world arena no longer offers a free marketplace: instead, other governments are pushing policies of protectionism and exemplars of helpfulties need to be taught the basic lesson in trade: tit for tat.

Helpfulties works like this: A

restructure industry and give it a new dynamism, a deep instinct of the party to protect the home market and retreat from world competition.

The Socialists in France have their roots in the utopianism of the early 19th century. They are a party of provincial radicalism and socialism — of the petty bourgeoisie and intelligentsia, provincial functionaries, professionals, schoolteachers. Internationalism is, for them, an old instinct of the left.

The historical left distrusts the liberal international system. It dislikes capitalism, above all the successful capitalism of West Germany and the North European trading nations. It sees the European Community far too closely tied to the United States in ideas and assumptions.

This is a popular, even populist left, which links up with a populist right. Xenophobia is close to chauvinism. French industry has always preferred protection, devaluation and subsidy to the cold struggle to survive in international competition. Despite the Socialists' ambitions to

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Neutrality in Madrid

Regarding "Neutral States at Madrid Meeting Call on West to Soften Demands" (IHT, March 16):

The "neutral" countries cease to be neutral when they press the West to "soften demands" — as John Danzig reported it — in support of a Helsinki Final Act that has been systematically violated by the Soviet bloc.

The Swiss ambassador says that it is not possible "to force a document on any country." But the communist powers attempt more: They force invasions on countries, prison sentences on people (including members of Helsinki monitoring groups), expulsions on Western journalists, and bans on free trade unions. Should they be encouraged to do so?

How can a representative of a free country, who is therefore not under duress, talk at a session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe about a "language acceptable to all" (including the violator) in the face of deeds that violate the letter and spirit of CSCE agreements?

S. GROCHOLSKI
London

Tactics in Lebanon

Regarding the editorial "Mystery in Lebanon" (IHT, March 21):

The real mystery in Lebanon is not about slanging matches between U.S. Marines and Israeli forces, but about why Gen. Robert Barrow is not shouting about the posturing at American and Italian personnel from behind the lines they are patrolling.

In the labyrinth of Lebanese politics, who shoots at whom and why can have any one of a hundred explanations. The one that seems to fit the case in my book is that it is Lebanon's government inspired.

The scenario goes that if, somehow, boys and their allies are hurt, that makes President Reagan's position even more difficult at home, and he will then exert more pressure on the Israelis, making it easier for the Lebanese to strike a deal that they can

Provoking Germans To Say No

By John Dorseyberg

MUNICH — Civil disobedience can seem out of character in a nation in which, as its reputation has it, "all is forbidden that is not specifically allowed." But the possibility of millions of West Germans soon refusing to comply with a controversial law cannot be excluded.

The flap is about next month's planned census. A growing League of opponents threatens to boycott it and risk substantial fines.

No issue in recent years has aroused more impassioned debate. Bundestag members have been closing partisan lines in protest, although they voted unanimously only a year ago for the "Census Act." Franz Josef Strauß is making common cause against the census with none other than the Green's Petra Kelly.

The Silence of Isabel Perón

After 7 Years, Argentina Prepares for Her Return

By Jackson Dichi
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — She is seen only smilingly, hurrying in and out of Madrid apartment building in dark glasses and heavy fur coats and losing herself in crowds of uniformed guards.

She has not spoken publicly in almost seven years, and her only reported comments filter through bodyguards or former associates she may or may not have talked with her. She is said to want to visit the family of the late Panamanian leader, Gen. Torrijos. It is said that she will soon vacation on the Mediterranean, or that she will have an audience with Pope John Paul II.

Or to the distraction of many of this country's struggling political leaders, it is said that María Estela Martínez de Perón — Isabel Perón, the last constitutional president of Argentina — would like to come home.

On Thursday, the anniversary of the March 24, 1976, military coup

that ended her 2½-month government, Mrs. Perón became legally able to return to Argentina from exile in Spain. She remains banned by both military decree and criminal court sentence from acting in politics, and she has not offered the slightest indication of what she plans to do.

She is a factor that frightens a lot of people because no one knows what she will do, what side she will take," said one non-Peronist politician. "And because she is who she is — the wife of Perón — she can never be discounted."

Peronist leaders already have begun to prepare for her return. A party congress passed a resolution last weekend urging the military to lift its political sanctions against her, and one of the two principal Peronist factions has announced it will nominate her for party president.

Other Peronist leaders have gone further, asking that the military junta grant Mrs. Perón a pardon, thus removing barriers to her possible candidacy.

Mrs. Perón has intensified the growing speculation and maneuvering with reclusion and an absolute silence.

"She has still not made a final decision about her candidacy," said Juan Labake, a former Peronist congressman. "She would accept being president of the party. She could campaign for the Peronist candidate. She feels that for all the sectors to come together, they all have to feel loved and understood by her."

So complex is the problem of accommodating Isabel Perón in Argentina's politics that many of the principal Peronist and military leaders find themselves awkwardly seeking to twist the situation in unfamiliar ways.

The administration's unusual request to reprogram \$60 million from current funds in other nation's accounts must be approved by the two committees, as well as the House Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

The letter also advised the administration that the number of U.S. military trainers in El Salvador should be limited to 55, a number that Mr. Reagan has agreed to, but does not want written into law.

On Wednesday another panel, the Senate Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, agreed to the \$60 million, but only on the condition that the administration state in writing that it would limit the number of trainers to 55, encourage unconditional reform and work with other countries toward an unconditional dialogue between the Salvadoran government and the rebels.

The administration's unusual request to reprogram \$60 million from current funds in other nation's accounts must be approved by the two committees, as well as the House Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

The House panel postponed action until after Easter, but members said it would probably cut the aid to at least \$30 million and place tougher conditions on it than the Senate committee did.



Isabel Perón

Chile's Pinochet Curbs Exiles' Return

By Jackson Dichi
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — An initiative by the Chilean government to permit some of the country's thousands of political exiles to return has been curtailed by President Augusto Pinochet, according to human rights leaders and diplomats here.

General Pinochet, who has been in power for nine years, raised expectations of a political liberalization late last year by forming a high-level commission to study the return of exiles, one of the most debated human rights issues here in recent years. Although no official figures exist, Chile is believed to have one of the highest proportions of exiled citizens in the world.

The apparent reversal has disappointed government supporters who have pressed for an easing of repression and led to opposition charges that the widely publicized program was only a gesture to improve Chile's image.

"It was an absolute fraud that demoralized a lot of people, because the illusion they created was of a mass return of exiles with only a few exceptions," said Jaime Castillo, a Christian Democratic Party leader and president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission.

"Mr. Castillo, who has become one of the best-known Chilean exiles since his expulsion in 1981, said in an interview in Caracas that

shortly after it delivered its report in December, and the group's recommendations were kept secret despite previous government indications that they would be released. Informants said the commission had recommended an end to entry restrictions on more than 500 exiles, including several dozen leaders of centrist political parties — a plan firmly rejected by General Pinochet.

Both Chile's church-based human rights organization and the more political commission headed by Mr. Castillo say the slow movement on the exile issue is part of a broader tightening of General Pinochet's rule in recent months.

In its annual report for 1982, the commission reported that government repression had reached its highest level since 1977, when the military's campaign against supporters of the late Socialist president, Salvador Allende, and other government opponents was still in progress.

Thousands of those living abroad left the country or sought asylum in embassies as active supporters of the Allende government after the military coup in 1973. But many others, including a number of leaders of centrist political parties and labor movements, were expelled or prohibited from re-entering the country.

General Pinochet appeared to have engaged in his first direct confrontation with Roman Catholic Church authorities in six years when he expelled three foreign priests.

U.S. officials say the administration has all but abandoned plans to certify Chile to Congress this year as having improved on specific human rights issues, a condition for the resumption of U.S. military aid suspended during the administration of President Jimmy Carter.

Chile's ambassador to the United Nations said recently that there are about 11,000 political exiles — about one in every 1,000 Chileans. Independent estimates range from the 10,000 exiles and 20,000 family members cited by U.S. officials to 200,000 by the Chilean Human Rights Commission.

The apparent reversal has disappointed government supporters who have pressed for an easing of repression and led to opposition charges that the widely publicized program was only a gesture to improve Chile's image.

General Pinochet's rule in recent months.

Kirkpatrick Says Managua Spreads Invasion 'Myth'

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States said in the Security Council Wednesday that charges by Nicaragua that it faced imminent invasion from Honduras and U.S.-backed insurgents were a myth.

Speaking at a session called Tuesday by Nicaragua, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, said the Sandinist government was seeking international protection "from the frustration and bitterness of its own people" and the right to engage "in aggression abroad."

It is a "myth that Nicaragua is about to be invaded by the United States or Honduras or someone," she declared. But she did not reply directly to Nicaragua's statements that the insurgents' forces were now fighting, were trained in the United States and followed directions of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister, Victor Hugo Tinoco, who has

said he is not seeking any action by

the council but is stressing his govern-

ment's concern, appealed at

Wednesday's session "to the Ameri-

can administration to cease its at-

titude of aggression toward our

country."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said Nicaragua

"suffers from an obsession con-

cerning the hostility of the United

States."

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — President Efraín Rios Montt has lifted the state of siege he imposed last July and announced that he will someday turn power over to an elected civilian government.

He gave no indication, however, when elections might be held, and civilian political leaders complained that the decree General Rios Montt issued Wednesday could allow him to remain in the presidency for several more years.

General Rios Montt took power following a military coup whose first anniversary was celebrated Wednesday. Stores, schools, businesses and government offices were closed in observance of the "Day of National Dignity."

He promised in a televised speech that Guatemalans would be able to elect new leaders "honestly and freely." He said his assumption of power had marked the beginning of "a new institutional order" in Guatemala.

The Christian Democratic lead-

er, Marco Vinicio Cerezo, who like

Mr. Sandoval Alarcón, is believed

to have presidential ambitions, said

creating the electoral tribunal and

lifting the state of siege were "not

sufficient" to satisfy his party.

On Tuesday, the government is-

sued an amnesty law that allows

any member of a "subversive fac-

tion" to surrender to authorities

during April without fear of

reprisal.



Efraín Rios Montt

The state of siege that was lifted Wednesday had forbidden all labor organizing, political activity, public meetings, strikes and publication of unofficial news reports about the guerrilla war.

HOTEL CARLYLE

NEW YORK'S

MADISON AVENUE AT 76TH ST., NEW YORK 10021

CABLE: THECARLYLE NEWYORK TELEX: 620692

Kenzo: A Fine Finish to a Strong Paris Season

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It has been a good season for Paris fashions, which haven't been so exciting in a long time — both from the point of view of local creativity and international success. It is back to the days when Paris was the world's fashion mecca, attracting the best in the profession. Everybody whose work

is connected with fashion, however lonely, was here this week — searching for every single minute detail.

The New Wave let go with wild fervor into uncharted territory, while established leaders often came up with autobiographical collections — as if to say they do not need to reinvent the wheel every minute.

The Japanese opened the collections, and another Japanese designer, Kenzo, closed them on Wednesday — though Kenzo, who began and built his career here, is now considered Parisian. Many regard him as the most creative designer in Paris, applying a whimsical charm and a fresh eye with a solid technique. His creations on the runway may look outrageous — Kenzo was the first to turn the podium into a three-ring circus — but, after the lights go down, each garment stands up to scrutiny, a perfectly engineered piece of clothing.

This time, Kenzo contributed several new looks that are sure to be copied, including the big-city fashion bust with plaid pants and vest and a different plaid for the shirt. He tops the whole thing with a brown beret, out of which the young models' frizzy or braided hair sprouts casually.

On the whole, the opening,

which featured some clever layering with men's clothing items, was Kenzo's strongest moment. He also showed a modified kimono look, ethnic in essence but thoroughly updated. A short version in quilted cotton, which Kenzo was the first to use as a winter fabric, has strongly colored edges turned

sharply back. A long version was cut on the same kimono "T" shape but loosely crossed in front, like a bathrobe. Trimmed with contrasting braid and lightly belted, it often went over dresses cut on the same lines.

Kenzo also introduced a bull-fighter's look — and an authentic bullfighter in full costume — with translucent-looking, double-tiered gowns in somber shades of taffeta.

As always, his colors veered from

ramonesque Kabuki-inspired prints to austere Zen.

Another Japanese designer, also

a Parisian by now, is Hanae Mori,

who showed a ladylike collection in

the ladylike decor of the Cercle In-

ternational Herald Tribune

Quality Manpower From Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka & Thailand

We are a well organized recruiting group, a group of government licensed leading recruiting companies of

Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand having its Middle East liaison office to procure

demands of manpower as well as to ensure prompt and efficient service to the prospective employers of Saudi Arabia,

Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, U.A.E., Qatar, Muscat (Oman), Libya, Malaysia and in any countries of the world.

We can supply you most efficient, reliable, hard working qualities and cost effective workforce in all categories

with time guarantee and maximum back-up facilities.

If you need multinational workforce and if you prefer to bring your multinational workforce through "ONE"

well organized recruiting group and if you have ready block visa of any categories of workers to bring from above Asian

country/countries or your block visa is under process or you are expecting a project or you need a permanent

arrangement to handle your regular manpower requirements from above country/countries, let us put our technology to

work for you. Resident representative for Bangladeshi company and resident representative for companies of other

countries are available at your beck and call, kindly tele or write to:

International Recruitment Group, P.O. Box 2919, Tel: 401969, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Associates and Offices in Bangkok, Bombay, Colombo, Dhaka, Islamabad, Karachi, London, Manila and New Delhi.

International Recruitment Group, P.O. Box 2919, Tel: 401969, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Associates and Offices in Bangkok, Bombay, Colombo, Dhaka, Islamabad, Karachi, London, Manila and New Delhi.

International Recruitment Group, P.O. Box 2919, Tel: 401969, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Associates and Offices in Bangkok, Bombay, Colombo, Dhaka, Islamabad, Karachi, London, Manila and New Delhi.

International Recruitment Group, P.O. Box 2919, Tel: 401969, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Associates and Offices in Bangkok, Bombay, Colombo, Dhaka, Islamabad, Karachi, London, Manila and New Delhi.

International Recruitment Group, P.O. Box 2919, Tel: 401969, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Associates and Offices in Bangkok, Bombay, Colombo, Dhaka, Islamabad, Karachi, London, Manila and New Delhi.

International Recruitment Group, P.O. Box 2919, Tel: 401969, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Associates and Offices in Bangkok, Bombay, Colombo, Dhaka, Islamabad, Karachi, London, Manila and New Delhi.

International Recruitment Group, P.O. Box 2919, Tel: 401969, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Associates and Offices in Bangkok, Bombay, Colombo, Dhaka, Islamabad, Karachi, London, Manila and New Delhi.

International Recruitment Group, P.O. Box 2919, Tel: 401969, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Associates and Offices in Bangkok, Bombay, Colombo, Dhaka, Islamabad, Karachi, London, Manila and New Delhi.

International Recruitment Group, P.O. Box 2919, Tel: 401969, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Associates and Offices in Bangkok, Bombay, Colombo, Dhaka, Islamabad, Karachi, London, Manila and New Delhi.

International Recruitment Group, P.O. Box 2919,

WEEKEND

March 25, 1983

Page 7W

Smile, and One and Two, and Smile, and Three and Four

PARIS — It may say a lot about French television that the best program it has to offer is Antenne 2's "Gym Tonic," which goes on at the decidedly unprime time of 10 A.M. on Sundays and features two women leading an exercise class.

The show has seven million viewers: one French person out of eight. The two presenters, Véronique de Villele and Davina Delor, who are always referred to by their first names or, fondly, as Antenne 2, as *les filles* — the girls — do not imagine that all seven million viewers actually follow the exercises. A lot

faster and with more modern, angular movements than the others. Three years ago they worked out a series of movements based on dancers' warm-up exercises and opened a school at the Trocadero here.

"We started with five students," smiles Véronique. "By the end of the week we had 80." They included Davina's sister and aunt and two cousins of Véronique's brother. A health magazine did a 14-page color spread on them, and then Antenne 2 came along. The series, which *les filles* write and co-produce, started last September.

They now give classes — five a day plus others given by assistants — at the spanking new Gymnasium Club near the Porte Maillot, which also offers boxing, stretching, musculation, rock 'n' roll, golf and suntans. *Les filles* are clearly the center's stars. As they walk to class, smiling graciously, sweat-suited weightlifters and shy victims of cellulitis press themselves against the corridor walls and gape. Some watch the class through the window in the weightlifting room; others ask for autographs or signed pictures.

The classes, like the television programs, are conducted to very loud and fast, specially written music. Simply to keep up requires a degree of slimness and youth, and most of the 100 students in the evening intermediate class are in pretty good nick. Davina and Véronique lead from the podium, making it look easy and flashing encouraging smiles all around. At the end of the class, the students applaud.

"We try to have one person who is tall and mirror is all steamed up. "You get nothing for nothing," says Davina in her sweet, childlike voice. "There has to be effort. What we do is make the effort seductive and enjoyable."

It works. They have 30,000 letters to prove it. The letters are coming now at a rate of 150 a day and each one is answered. "When we tell our viewers to write us we are very sincere," Véronique says. "So we must reply." The letters include love poems and marriage proposals but, says Véronique, on the whole they are remarkably healthy.

"A lot of people write as if they know us," she says. "They send pictures of the muscles

they have developed, as if we knew what they looked like before. The other day we were in the students' dressing room getting water for Davina's dog and a woman came up and told us she was 51 years old and until now had never dared wear a two-piece bathing suit. She had just come back from the best vacation of her life."

Vacation isn't a word that *les filles* use. They work like donkeys and eat like horses. They will do their TV series this summer, changing the format slightly by shooting by the seaside and showing water exercises. They continue their dancing careers, using their classes and television work to keep in shape. Davina recently choreographed a ballet that Véronique performed in Toulouse and the Tribune de Genève quoted Serge Lifar as saying that as a choreographer Davina is in the line of Maurice Béjart.

Both girls love Béjart. Véronique doesn't care for jazz. When she was in the ballet, Davina danced the Black Swan from "Swan Lake" and the Cigarette from Lifar's "Suite en Blanc."

Each month Véronique and Davina go through an exhausting week at the television studios in which they film seven shows. Their director, who is very good, uses five cameras, and there are no rehearsals. The number of students who beg to participate in the show is nearly embarrassing, but the choice is carefully made.

"We try to have one person who is tall and thin, one older woman, one person who is a bit plump, one professional dancer, two or three men and one person who isn't good at all," Véronique says.

"So everyone can identify with someone," says Davina.

Some people have sensibly suggested that *les filles* be moved to prime time and be shown opposite "Dallas" on Saturday nights. Véronique and Davina, still amazed at having strangers smile at them in the street (they smile back, of course), recognize that they are benefiting from the fitness craze that has overtaken France.

"We discourage black because women wear it to conceal their fat," Davina said. She was wearing two sets of leg warmers in contrasting shades. "We think everything should be bright and cheerful."

Their method is, they say, aerobic in the sense that it is done quickly to fast music.



Davina

Véronique

They have only the nicest things to say about Jane Fonda's cassette — *formidable défilé bien* — although their smiling faces fatten at the thought of all the rip-off courses in Paris. But no matter what, the girls keep smiling through. "Sometimes we even laugh," says Véronique. "We can make people forget their problems or at least take a break from them," says Davina. "You can smile and solve your problems at the same time."

The possibility of the exercise fad passing doesn't worry them. "We will evolve," says Davina. If their own future seems secure, how do they see the France of the future?

"In better shape," said Véronique, and smiled.

MARY BLUME

of people watch because *les filles* smile a lot and that makes people feel good. (A smile, it must be remembered, is such a rarity in France that some years back the government offered to pay money to natives who smiled at tourists. There is no record of the government having to fork over a centime.)

Véronique and Davina are as implacably good-natured off-screen as on. A rough, rude reporter from the sports newspaper, *L'Equipe*, who clearly interviewed "Véro" and "Davi" with the intention of irritating them — one can just see a paunchy, bloodshot bully blowing rank cigar smoke into Véronique's smiling face — had to admit defeat.

"Tell me, Véronique, have I made you mad?" he hopefully inquired at the end of his article. "No (she laughs). No one makes me mad. Some people are jealous, that's all."

Some people are. Professional gym teachers have suggested that the girls' fast-clap exercises are dangerous (the girls are not gym teachers). The girls' reply that they always tell students to follow at their own pace that they have never had a criticism from a member of the medical profession and that no fewer than 27 doctors come to work out regularly in their classes.

Véronique (small and blonde) and Davina (small and dark), both in their early 30s, are classically trained dancers who met in class and noticed that they each did *bare* exercises

she says. "They send pictures of the muscles

there is less baseless pretense, less ludicrous posturing (except among opera performers, who always have constituted a special case). Honesty is the best policy, particularly if it happens over into honest musicianship.

However, there also is no question but that we have lost something valuable as the mystique of the great artist has faded. The fact is that great artists are mysteriously special people with something mysterious special to pass along to us. Even in an egalitarian republic, there ought to be room for that realization. We do not live in an age overpopulated with shining heroes, but there still are a few artists left who deserve to be idolized. For our sake, perhaps, more than theirs.

With his flowing hair, velvet tie, black frock coat, spats and black-rimmed glasses, he must have reminded many in his first American audience of an earlier, more genteel time when serious musicians looked like artists, talked like artists, dressed like artists and expected to be treated like artists. The young Spaniard also played like an artist, which did not hurt.

Now, of course, almost all musicians are regular folks. They go on television talk shows and trade jokes with the host. They wear designer jeans. They make a show of patronizing discos. They go to Nashville and record albums of country music. They star in dreadful movies. They do whatever is necessary to make sure there is no veil between them and the public.

On the whole, no doubt, this is a healthy development. Certainly

What I do know is that I was overwhelmed by the unexpected pliancy and grace of his playing and by the sheer sound of the classic guitar.

Evidently I am one of those whose ears are set to vibrating sympathetically by the plucked, unelectrified string, just as others respond ecstatically to bagpipes or drums and fifes. For days I was hammed by sonorities that seemed to penetrate my bones. While I was deep in the Segovia spell, the piano struck me as a clumsy, clanking device with little coloristic or expressive range. In fact, compared to the orchestral and vocal effects that the Segovia guitar could evoke, most other instruments seemed terribly limited, almost inhumanly mechanical.

It was not an infatuation that passed quickly, either. I soon put myself under the care of the best guitar teacher available and for some seven years applied myself with monastic fervor to learning his and Segovia's secrets. Many of them eluded me, I may add. However, I was left with a profound respect for the guitar and for the quixotic man from Linares who has been its prophet, evangelist and pope in this century.

Although it hardly seems plausible, Segovia is still playing regularly at the age of 90; he gave his annual New York recital this month. Not the least remarkable thing about him is that despite the 55 years that have slipped away since his first appearance in the United States, he continues to convey an air of being from another, more chivalric time.

So far, he has not turned up on U.S. television's *Bowling for Dollars* or *Friendly Feud*. He has indeed published memoirs, but they are not even faintly scandalous, mostly being concerned with his lifelong affair with the guitar.

He has always had a sizable artistic ego (why not?) and he did himself no favor politically by declining to cut himself off from Spain during the Franco regime, his rationale being that he loved his country too much to abandon it in its extremity. That sort of argument was not unusual among European artists during and after World War II.

Segovia fully realizes the value of publicity in promoting the classic guitar's cause as well as his own place in history. For many years, he was on the late Sol Hurok's short list of preferred artistic stocks, along with Arthur Rubinstein and a handful of other elite attractions. In that, at least, he was recognizable as a man of our publicity-conscious century.

But in most other ways Segovia has been anything but a representative modern artist. He has not been accused of corrupting children or of scalping tickets to his own concerts. He has not endorsed a California wine or taken part in a celebrity tennis tournament. His merely has gone on from decade to decade, playing his chosen instrument exquisitely.

Continued on page 8W.

For Artistry, Integrity and Dignity, Olé Segovia

by Donald Henahan

NEW YORK — In some ways, Andres Segovia was already an anachronism when he made his New York debut at Town Hall on Jan. 8, 1928. Olin Downes, then music critic of The New York Times, described the 34-year-old guitarist this way in the course of an enthusiastic, column-long review: "The appearance of Mr. Segovia is not of the trumpeted virtuoso. He is rather the dreamer or scholar in bearing..."

With his flowing hair, velvet tie, black frock coat, spats and black-rimmed glasses, he must have reminded many in his first American audience of an earlier, more genteel time when serious musicians looked like artists, talked like artists, dressed like artists and expected to be treated like artists. The young Spaniard also played like an artist, which did not hurt.

Now, of course, almost all musicians are regular folks. They go on television talk shows and trade jokes with the host. They wear designer jeans. They make a show of patronizing discos. They go to Nashville and record albums of country music. They star in dreadful movies. They do whatever is necessary to make sure there is no veil between them and the public.

On the whole, no doubt, this is a healthy development. Certainly

One of the few, I submit, is Andres Segovia. I myself have fanatically and unswervingly admired this distinctive artist ever since I first heard him 35 years ago in a small Chicago theater where, as I can attest, his every nuance of color or articulation carried easily to the cheapest seats. I had heard a number of guitar recitals by lesser mortals, but I was somehow unprepared for the Segovian mixture of aristocratic austerity, subtle sensuousness and almost offhand virtuosity. The day became a series of revelations that left me strangely exalted. I don't remember the program, but it certainly included some of his famous Bach transcriptions and the usual assortment of Spanish miniatures.

Nouvelle Pizza: Heavy on the Curry, Hold the Mussels

by Florence Fabricant

NEW YORK — Pizza is taking on a whole new look — and taste — these days. Green vegetables are replacing tomatoes, goat and Swiss cheese are now alternatives to mozzarella, and crusts are being made with whole-wheat flour. Some pizzas are even being topped with fruit. And not only is it being prepared with a vastly wider range of ingredients, pizza is also being served in finer restaurants and specialty food shops, and can even be found in other than its familiar flat, round shape.

In New York, for example, a small shop called American Pie on the Upper West Side offers two-crust pizzas with fillings such as chicken and prosciutto. Six-foot-long pizzas at DDL Foodshow on Columbus Avenue, covered with a mosaic of vegetable slices such as onion, eggplant, zucchini or potato, have been so successful that the store is expanding the pizza counter and planning to serve pizza by the slice in elegant surroundings in its forthcoming Trump Tower branch.

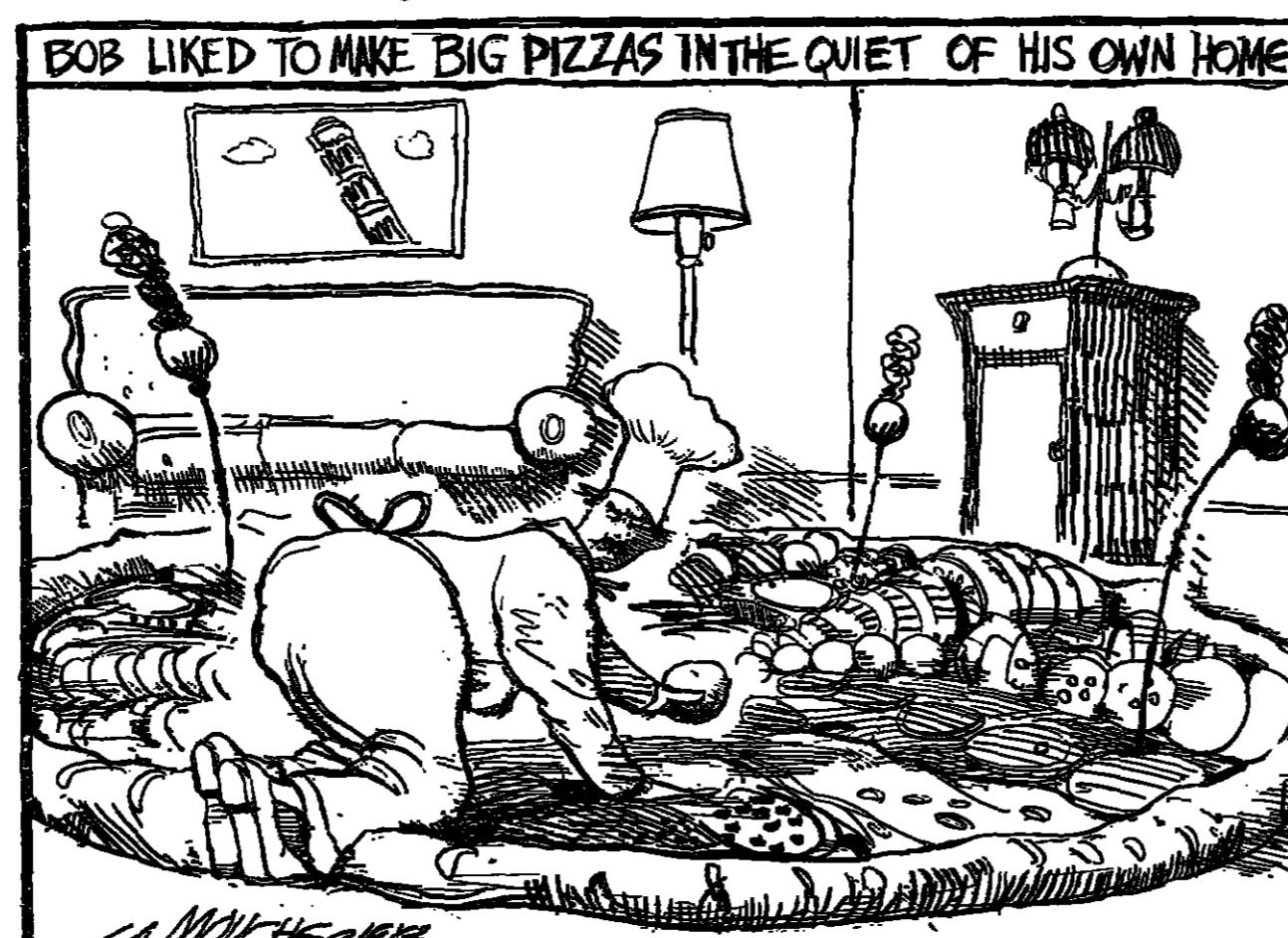
Pizza baked in a hearth at Brasserie St. Germain in Manhasset, Long Island, can be ordered with Swiss cheese and asparagus or spinach, bacon, cheese and béchamel sauce, as well as 15 other ways. In April, a restaurant called Pizzapiazza, offering unorthodox deep-dish pizzas, will open at Broadway and 10th Street. Daniel Bloom, the owner, explains: "We're playing with all sorts of things, Italian and non-Italian, including vindaloo pizza with a hot curry topping and spinach-basil pizza."

BASIC PIZZA DOUGH

1 package dry yeast
1 cup warm water (about 110 degrees)
3½ cups all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons olive oil

1. Dissolve yeast in water and set aside for about 10 minutes.
2. Combine 3½ cups of the flour and the salt in a bowl, add the yeast mixture and the olive oil and mix until the ingredients cling together and can be gathered into a firm ball of dough.
3. Spread the remaining quarter-cup of flour on a board or work surface, place the ball of dough on the flour and knead, incorporating the flour from the board until the dough is smooth and elastic, about 10 minutes.
4. Place dough in a lightly oiled bowl, cover and set aside to rise until doubled, about one hour. Punch down dough. Dough is now ready to use. It may be stored, wrapped in plastic, in the refrigerator overnight if necessary. It may also be frozen but should be thoroughly defrosted before using.

Yield: Dough for two 12-inch pizzas.



Yield: Dough for two 9-inch deep-dish pizzas or two 12-inch flat pizzas.

QUICK WHOLEWHEAT PIZZA DOUGH

1 package dry yeast
1 cup warm water (approximately)
2 tablespoons olive oil

1. Dissolve yeast in 1 cup of water, stir in olive oil and set aside.
2. Combine the all-purpose flour with wholewheat flour and salt in a food processor. Process with steel knife blade for a few seconds to blend. With processor running, slowly pour yeast mixture through the feed tube and continue to process until a firm, smooth and elastic ball of dough forms. If the mixture is too dry to cohere, you may have to add another tablespoon or so of warm water. If it is too soft, add a little more all-purpose flour.
3. Remove dough from processor and wrap in plastic. Refrigerate for a least 10 minutes or up to one day.

Yield: One 12-inch pizza.
Note: If you are making pizza dough fresh for this recipe, add ½ teaspoon freshly ground pepper to the dry ingredients.

PESTO PIZZA

Cornmeal

1¼ recipe basic pizza dough

2 tablespoons pesto

½ cup shredded mozzarella cheese

¾ cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese

¼ cup freshly grated Italian Fontina cheese

1. Preheat oven to 475 degrees.

2. Lightly oil a 12-inch pizza pan and dust it with cornmeal.

3. Roll or stretch dough to fit the pan.

4. Mix cheeses together and spread over the pizza.

5. Place pizza in the oven and bake until golden brown, about 20 minutes. Serve at once.

Yield: Four 6-inch pieces.

PIZZA ALLE COZZE

½ recipe basic pizza dough

5 ripe plum tomatoes, peeled, seeded and sliced

3½ tablespoons olive oil

Pinch of oregano

Salt to taste

1 clove garlic, minced

20 small to medium-sized mussels (1 to 1½ pounds), well scrubbed

¼ cup dry white wine or water

1 teaspoon lemon juice

½ cup freshly minced parsley

Freshly ground black pepper

1. Preheat oven to 425 degrees.

2. Roll or stretch dough to fit a lightly oiled 12-inch pizza pan.

3. Mix tomatoes with 3 tablespoons of the oil, the oregano, salt and garlic. Spread over the tomato sauce, breaking up any clumps with your hands. Chop spinach.

4. Heat oil in a large skillet, add spinach and cook over medium heat three to four minutes until the spinach wilts. Remove from heat, place in a colander, rinse spinach under cold water and then squeeze dry with the hands. Chop spinach.

5. Arrange alternating slices of tomato and basil leaves around the edge of the pan over the spinach. Fill the center with tomato slices. Then arrange alternating slices of green and red pepper in a spoke fashion over the tomatoes. Sprinkle with remaining cheese.

6. Bake in preheated oven 25 minutes, until cheese and crust are golden and filling is bubbly. Remove from oven and allow to sit for 5 minutes before cutting.

TRAVEL

Mother Russia in Germany

by Michele McCormick

DARMSTADT, West Germany — The golden onion domes, the mosaics look like something from another place and time — which is exactly what they are.

Just off the autobahn between Frankfurt and Heidelberg, in the heart of Darmstadt, is an unexpected reminder of the romance of Nicholas II and his empress, Alexandra, last monarchs of Russia. Perched on the city's highest hill, in the center of a group of buildings that epitomizes the oddly contrasting Jugendstil art forms, is a Russian Orthodox chapel. Because of its domes sheathed in gold leaf and its beautifully decorated exterior, the chapel has become known as the "jewel of Darmstadt."

Like many jewels, the Russian chapel was a gift. Nicholas II, last of the Russian czars, had it built for Alexandra, the Hessian princess he married in 1894. The chapel was meant to be a private place of worship for the empress and her family on the many occasions they returned to visit Darmstadt.

There was an irony in the gift. Alexandra (called "Alice" before her marriage) was raised as a Lutheran, and her religious beliefs were intensified by the early death of her mother. Her decision to accept Nicholas and his faith did not come easily; but once committed, she took up the Orthodox religion with fervor. Nicholas' gift of a chapel in her home town could hardly have been more meaningful for her.

The chapel was designed by Louis Benois, a leading Russian church architect from St. Petersburg, who also designed the Orthodox cathedral in Warsaw. The Russian painter Victor Vasnetsov, known for his work in the Byzantine and Kiev styles, did the paintings from which the mosaics were made. Icons were given to the chapel by all the great royal houses of Europe.

The chapel cost 400,000 marks, then a tremendous amount of money, and took two years to build. It was dedicated in 1899 in a ceremony that attracted representatives of most of Europe's ruling families.

The chapel itself is tiny. A small foyer leads into a common area where icons and newspaper clippings about the Romanovs vie for the visitor's attention. A traditional screen blocks off the area where the priest performs his rites. Inside the chapel, it is difficult not to feel something of the weight of the Orthodox faith — and remember Alexandra's violent end at the hands of the revolutionaries in 1918.

Outside, the mood is altogether different. Golden cupolas catch the sun, bright mosaics contrast with the geometric forms of a nearby



'The jewel of Darmstadt.'

museum and the Wedding Tower, with its Jugendstil forms.

Today, visitors are often startled to find a Russian Orthodox Chapel in Darmstadt. But there were many ties between the Romanovs and the royal family of Hesse: Czar Alexander II, Nicholas' grandfather, had also married a Hessian princess; Alexandra's older sister, Elizabeth, was married to Nicholas's uncle, Nicholas and Alexandra themselves first met at their wedding.

Alexandra's mother, Princess Alice, was the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria of Great

Britain. It is said that during World War II Darmstadt's residents hoped their family ties with Britain would protect them from Allied bombing raids. They did not.

As the war drew to its end the Allies decided to make a point by demonstrating their powers of destruction. Darmstadt was chosen as the target — three-quarters of the city was destroyed during one long night of raids.

The medieval city that Alexandra loved no longer exists; a modern, bustling town has taken its place. But the Russian chapel, an elegant symbol of Alexandra's devotion, was not damaged.

Michele McCormick

Olé Segovia

Continued from page 7W

and encouraging younger musicians to do the same. When Segovia finally does retire, his record will long since have been written in musical history.

He will leave behind a record of achievement that in important ways can be matched by only a handful of musicians down through the centuries. He has been one of the few — Paganini, Liszt, Casals, Lanzowski — who changed the course of instrumental history, musicians who left their craft different from what it was when they came along.

©1983 The New York Times

"GARFIELD"-STARTING IN THE TRIB NEXT WEEK



TWICE AS FUNNY FOR THE MONEY

If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain — the whole world in just a few tightly written, fact-packed pages. You're reading a product created by scores of journalists working day and night from dozens of distant datelines to bring you a compact compilation which can be purchased for the price of a cup of coffee.

But why not double the bargain? Enjoy twice as many newspapers with double the headlines, business trends, candid commentary, high fashion and comic strip hijinks, including the world famous cat Garfield whose antics begin appearing in the Trib next week.

By subscribing to the International Herald Tribune for six months or a year, you receive each copy for as little as half the newsstand price. Up to 50% off, to be precise. Twice as many Tribs for your money.

Subscribe now and we'll speed bargain-price Tribs to your home or office from our various simultaneous distribution points in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Join the global who's who of thought-leader readers who turn to each morning's Trib for the latest in objectively reported world news, briskly written opinion, the day's closing business tabulations, buy-and-sell reports from the international market-place, at-the-stadium recaps of just-completed matches, what's happening in the world of culture — and all in an international perspective.

Double the value of the Trib by halving its price.

Subscribe now so you don't miss a single issue.

Just fill out the coupon below and mail. For maximum savings, subscribe for a full year. This cut-price subscription offer is for new subscribers only.

Please circle below the time period and reduced subscription price selected.
(Rates valid through April 30, 1983)

COUNTRY	1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria	A. Sch.	3,050	1,525
Belgium	B.P.F.	6,000	3,000
Denmark	D.K.	1,400	700
Finland	F.M.	990	495
France	F.F.	800	400
Germany	D.M.	360	180
Great Britain	P.	52	26
Greece	Dr.	8,000	4,000
Ireland	E.I.	30	15
Italy	Lira	165,000	82,500
Luxembourg	L.F.	6,000	3,000
Netherlands	Fl.	406	203
Norway	N.Kr.	1,120	560
Portugal	Esc.	8,660	4,330
Spain	Pta.	14,200	7,100
Sweden	S.Kr.	990	495
Switzerland	S.F.	320	160
Rest of Europe, North Africa and former French Africa, U.S.A.	S.	256	128
French Polynesia, Middle East	S.	264	132
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States and Asia	S.	352	176
			98

□ Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the International Herald Tribune for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon.

My name 25-3-83
Address
City
Job/Profession Nationality
Company activity

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with this form to validate your subscription. Please make checks payable to the International Herald Tribune. Do not send cash. Postage coupons are available upon request.

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92321 Neuilly Cedex, France
Telephone: 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Pole to Pole to a Garage Sale

by Gregory Jensen

LONDON — At this time last year, Sir Randolph Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes was bartending toward the North Pole. Now he stands in a London street market selling his old socks to pay the bills.

"You've got to help yourself in this sort of thing," he says amid a heap of snowmobiles, boots, thermal underwear, canoes and honey. Being a hero isn't what it used to be.

Last August, the 39-year-old Fiennes and his wife, Lady Virginia, were national heroes when their Transglobe Expedition returned in triumph from man's first circuit of the earth across both South and North Poles.

Prince Charles was there to hail their "courage, endurance, willpower and sheer bloody-mindedness." Distinguished well-wishers lifted champagne toasts to their three years of high drama, heroic adventure and a long list of challenges never before met.

"And then," Fiennes says, "in the midst of the celebration a gentleman took us aside and told us we were in debt to the tune of £106,000 (\$190,000). That may not sound much for a corporation or a country, but for us as individuals it was staggering."

The bill means that Fiennes and his team are now busy selling expedition leftovers in London's open-air Camden Lock Market. Over here, by an orange tent, is one of the snowmobiles that took Fiennes and Charles Burton, 40, to the North Pole last April 10. Over there, under cases of surplus mustard, is a wood sled that they and Oliver Shepard hauled from coast to coast across Antarctica by way of the South Pole.

"All this hasn't really been a comedown," Fiennes says, still wearing his Arctic beard and full of good humor. "I'm still dealing with people, and this sort of thing is great fun. The debt thing was just another fact, and the whole expedition, ever since we started organizing it in 1972, has been just a long succession of new facts and new problems."

His special problem is his book about their voyage, already overdue. He is working seven days a week — "10 A.M. to 7 P.M. sharp" — to finish it.

That left his wife to "whittle down the debt," Fiennes says — and she managed it in 6½ months: a construction firm donated £10,000; funds are coming from a movie about the three-year expedition, narrated by Richard Burton and financed by Armand Hammer.

"Prince Charles was kind enough to attend the film premiere, and that raised \$11,000," Fiennes explains. Charles was the expedition's patron.

"As of last week, all the external debt was paid off — to the New Zealand government, the snowmobile company, all of it," Fiennes continues. "Now we're trying to get back some of what we put in," earning money to share among the 36 volunteers who worked for the expedition without pay, often for years. Many are still without jobs.

Fiennes breaks off to autograph the inside of an Arctic boot for a buyer. Sharp barking comes from Bodhi, a brindle-tinted terrier; the only dog to stay with him on both poles. Bodhi was tethered to his Antarctic kennel, its unpainted wood stenciled with penguins, a gift from Americans at Antarctica's Scott Base. Even the kennel will be sold.

Until movie and book royalties come in, Fiennes and his wife "live on what I get from lectures," he says. He travels around the country giving "maybe a couple of lectures one week, a dozen the next."

The future is not bleak, he insists. "Some things have come up, and we're looking at them now," Fiennes says. "Certain foreign governments may want certain things."

Fiennes sold equipment and gave advice to David Hempleman-Adams, who is trying a solo walk to the North Pole and who calls Fiennes "the greatest explorer ever to leave these shores."

Forced to peddle cars and dented gas cans and cardboard boxes labeled "spare mukluks" and "4x-four parts," doesn't Fiennes wish he were keeping Hempleman-Adams company? Isn't there some nostalgia for the clean, uncomplicated and debt-free North Pole?

"No," Fiennes says. "Definitely not. It is not an area one likes. I didn't find any attraction to it in any way."

©1983 United Press International

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

"Rodin and His Contemporaries: Age Iron." The Concours — To March 27.

■Concerts: Institute (Kensington High St., W8) — March 28-30.

■Museum: Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50) — To April 30: "Simply Good Painting," works by Auszinger, Kern, Klinikan, Reichenbach, Scheibl, Musikkverein (tel: 65.81.90).

■CONCERT — March 27 and 29: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Youth Choir, Horst Stein conductor, Martin Haselböck organ (Pfitzner).

■RECITAL — March 28: Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).

■BALLET — March 30: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky) Rudolf Nureyev choreography.

■OPERA — March 26: "Salomé" (R. Strauss) Horst Stein conductor.

■RECITAL — March 29: Dolly Parton.

■London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).

English National Opera — March 26 and 29: "Cinderella" (Rossini) Stephen Barlow conductor.

■RECITAL — March 30: "French Impressionist Paintings from the Courtauld."

■EXHIBITIONS — To April 25: Georgio de Chirico.

■To June 23: Yves Klein.

■To June 26: "Le rostre à la misse, la jeune fille en populaire collection."

■Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27).

■EXHIBITIONS — To May 22: Wilfredo Lam.

■To June 26: "Jean Philippe Charbonnier, 300 Photographs."

■Musée Rodin (tel: 555.17.61) — To May 30: "From Carpeaux to Maillol."

■PARIS, Batignolles (tel: 700.30.12).

■BLUES — March 31: Bo Didley.

■Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 737.12.33).

■EXHIBITIONS — To April 25: Georges Braque.

■To June 23: "Le rostre à la misse, la jeune fille en populaire collection."

■Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27).

■EXHIBITIONS — To May 22: "From Carpeaux to Maillol."

■To June 26: "Men Ships and Boats," photographs.

■Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 928.31.91).

■RECITAL — March 29: Robert Cohen cello, John van Buskirk piano (Brahms, Bach, Beethoven).

■March 30: Alfred Brendel piano (Tchaikovsky).

■Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.50.52) — To March 27: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Doráti conductor (Vivaldi, Haydn, Beethoven).

■Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 345.90.50).

■BALLET — To April 3: "Divine" (Tuxedo).

■Radio Concert (tel: 705.86.31). Radio Light Orchestra, Tadeusz Wojciechowski conductor (Gade, Grieg, Sibelius).

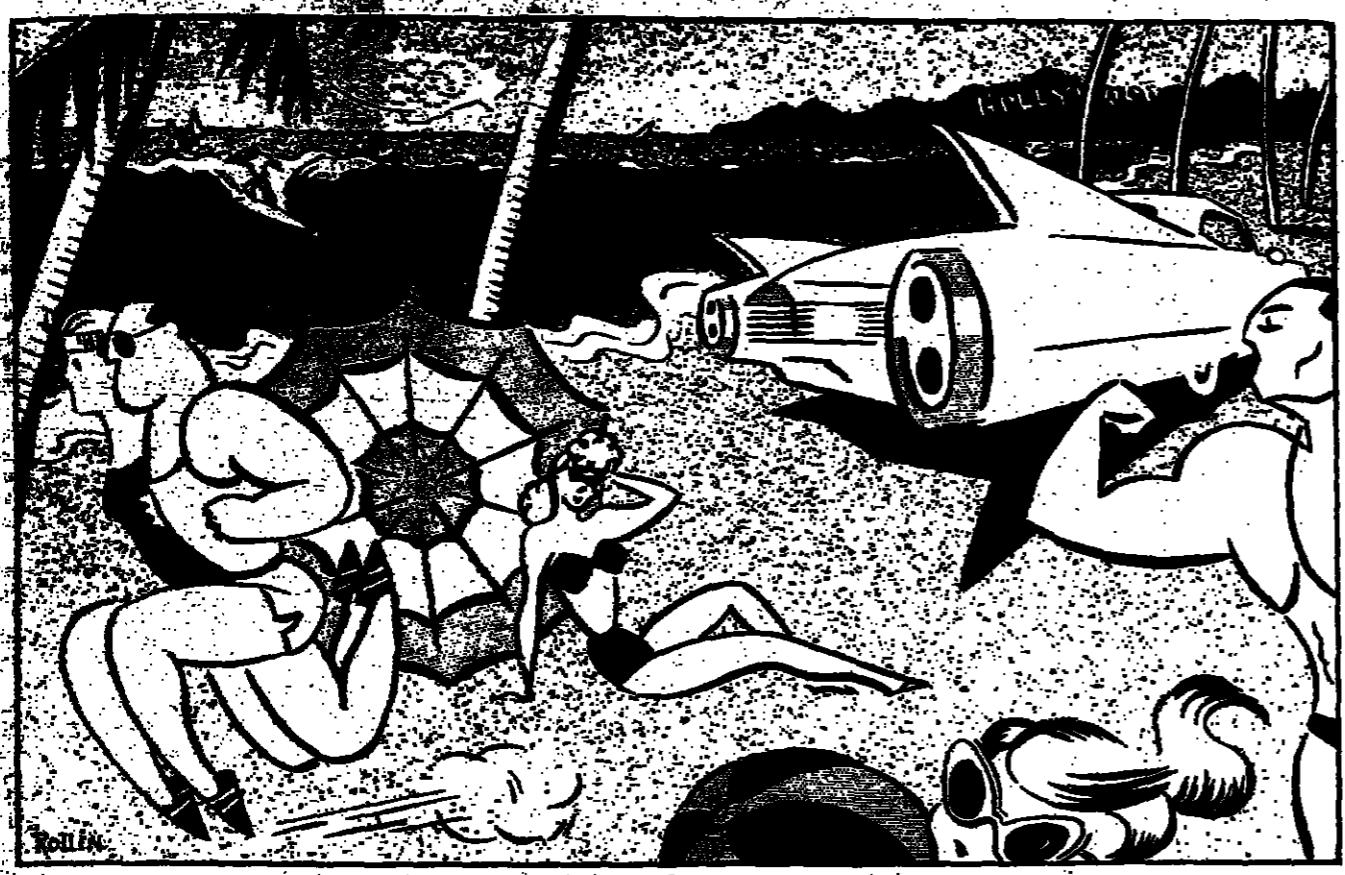
■Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45) — To March 27: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Doráti conductor (Vivaldi, Haydn, Beethoven).

■RECITAL — March 28: Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).

■EXHIBITIONS — To April 25: "French Impressionist Paintings from the Courtauld."

■

TRAVEL



Shopping: The Left Coast

by Susan Heller Anderson

LOS ANGELES — A Los Angeles friend and former resident of such bustling cities as Paris and Toronto stopped his Porsche on Rodeo Drive, the focus of the Beverly Hills luxury shopping district. "Look at this," he said, pointing to the dazzling expanse of white marble storefronts and spotless streets. "There's no noise, no smells and no people."

It is precisely the lack of cacophony and crowds that makes Rodeo Drive and the surrounding streets superb for shopping. Pristine, air-conditioned and sparsely populated, Rodeo's boutiques sell everything from designer revolvers to cashmere-and-mink blankets, and employ polite salesclerks who often dispense coffee (espresso) and wine (white).

What makes Rodeo (pronounced ro-DAY-oh) Drive different from other fashionable shopping districts are the innovative, eclectic shops that could perhaps flourish only in Beverly Hills, purveying costly adult toys, outrageous status symbols and sometimes elegant, sometimes wacky fashion. Rodeo Drive neither follows fashion nor disdains it; its style is quintessentially Southern California, preoccupied with beauty, youth, fitness, fads and the good life lived informally and out-of-doors.

Unlike Paris's Faubourg St. Honore or New York's Fifth Avenue, Rodeo Drive has shunned quiet elegance for unadulterated flamboyance in architecture. But sidewalks are pleasantly spacious and there is plenty of parking in lots with names like Parkings Concepts. Some of the stores also have valet parking.

Rodeo Drive can also be easily reached on foot from most Beverly Hills hotels.

Like the Faubourg and Fifth Avenue, Rodeo Drive has embraced names: Hermès, Saint Laurent, Dior and Gucci. Unlike their Paris or New York counterparts, however, Rodeo Drive is packed with originals, each striving to be unlike its neighbor.

Rodeo Drive, which angles northwest from Wilshire Boulevard in the heart of Beverly Hills, is the main street in the shopping triangle that is bordered by Wilshire on the south, North Canon Drive on the east, and what is referred to by residents as Little Santa Monica Boulevard on the west. (Santa Monica Boulevard is a major artery with limited access as it runs through Beverly Hills.) Addresses on Santa Monica Boulevard mean Little Santa Monica, which is parallel to Santa Monica Boulevard and separated from it by a railroad right of way and a parking strip.

Parallel to Little Santa Monica and perpendicular to Rodeo Drive are Brighton Way and Dayton Way, both of which have some intriguing shops. And parallel to Rodeo are Canon, Beverly, Camden and Bedford Drives, which all have sprouted boutiques. The streets are shown on maps as North Rodeo, and so forth, becoming South as they cross Wilshire.

Heading north from Wilshire Boulevard, the first, and perhaps most quintessentially, Rodeo Drive store is Giorgio at No. 273. Giorgio is owned by Fred Hayman, founder and former chairman of the Rodeo Drive Merchant's Association. His office boasts vaporizers that whoosh sprays of perfume into the air at intervals.

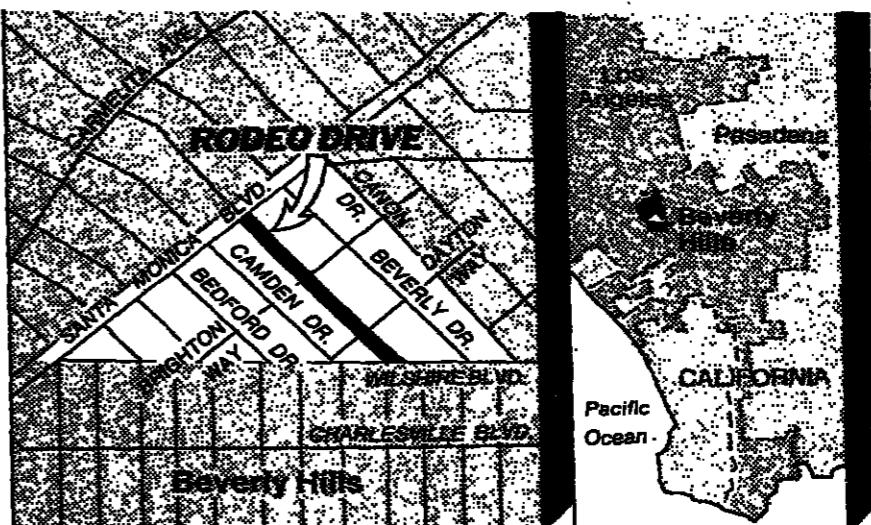
"The street began evolving 20 years ago," Hayman says. "The major thrust happened when Gucci and Van Cleef & Arpels moved in, and the street really took off about seven years ago."

Now the street is on the verge of a second explosion, with the completion of the Roden Collection, at No. 421, previously the site of the Luau Restaurant, beloved by many generations for its gardenia-decked cocktails and its nonchalance about serving minors. Today, a glass-covered, five-level complex housing such designer boutiques as Saint Laurent for Men and Nina Ricci rises where palm trees and orchids once bloomed. The \$35-million complex, with its marble facades embellished with hanging plants and outdoor, glass-enclosed elevator, epitomizes the showy architecture of Rodeo Drive.

Hayman estimates that 50 percent of the merchandising on Rodeo Drive is European. His store was one of the first to introduce Italian fashion to the West Coast. Giorgio also has a pool table, bubble gum machines, a bar and Frank Sinatra on the Murak to keep the customers happy. For those who choose to buy, there are gold leather shorts, hats with swash-buckling feathers and, for \$55, cotton cable-stitch sweaters in California colors like turquoise, peach and sand.

Continuing north, with the even numbers on the east side of the street, is Van Cleef & Arpels on the corner of Dayton Way, which has an atmosphere of flushed respect in its four salons and where extravagant bijoux are sold. At Frances Klein, an antique jeweler at No. 310, a Faberge paperweight with a gold lizard slithering on it cost \$2,900.

Next door, at No. 312, Georgette Klinger sells cosmetics, face creams and miracles;



The New York Times

clothing — buttery-leather trousers for \$780, peacock-blue shoes, a scarlet suede-and-fur stole for \$1,750, red or black leather boxer shorts with metal grommets at \$175, leopard-print parkas — is the product flaunted in an ultramodern setting.

At the opposite extreme is Carroll & Co., the establishment men's store at No. 446. A more-expensive version of Brooks Brothers, Carroll's has some excellent gifts — a canvas-and-leather toilet kit for \$35 and buttercup-yellow lambswool socks for \$4.50.

Surrounding streets should not be ignored. On Little Santa Monica, going west from Rodeo, the Boulimic and the Boulimic Bis. No. 9511, have stylish shoes and clothing at reasonable prices. A pair of red "lizard" boots is \$120. Chic clothing is found at The French Corner, No. 9513, where \$12 buys a wool beret in colors such as berry and emerald, and \$40 buys a wide black belt with an animal-horn clasp.

On the southwest corner of the next block, across Brighton Way, is Fred Joallier, the Parisian jeweler. At No. 421, the Rodeo Collection houses such names as Gianni Versace, Fendi, Ungaro and Vaniton, plus a high-priced Italian delicatessen and the Cafe Pastel, Beverly Hill's best-loved lunch spot of the minute — or perhaps the second.

Across the street, Amelia Gray, No. 414, has high-priced American designer clothes plus

Rodeo Drive neither follows fashion nor disdains it; its style is quintessentially Southern California, preoccupied with beauty, youth, fitness, fads and the good life lived informally and out-of-doors.

those of a few Europeans. A black, lavishly beaded dress costs \$2,400.

That sum will buy a man's lambskin jacket at Bijan, No. 420, which also sells a chinchilla-lined cashmere topcoat for \$28,000 or a mother-of-pearl inlaid revolver for \$1,000 or a chinchilla bedspread for \$95,000.

Next door, traditional, ladylike Elizabeth Arden still coifs and clothes women. And next door to her, Pierre Deux, No. 436, sells Provencal prints made from old designs in Tarascon, France. At No. 438, Williams-Sonoma offers an English wicker picnic basket fitted with China, cutlery and thermoses for \$325, and pot scrubber brushes for \$1.50.

The Victor Arwas gallery, at No. 445, has Art Deco and Art Nouveau furniture — a collection of glass by Gallé, paté de verre by Georges Argy-Rousseau, a Majorelle writing desk for \$25,000 and a Ruhlmann vanity, in ebony inlaid with ivory and shagreen, for \$40,000.

Next door is the space-age clothing of Courrèges, the Parisian couturier. At No. 445, Theodore has fashionable Italian and French clothes for men and women and Bottega Veneta, with Italian leather accessories. occupies No. 457.

One of the real Rodeo Drive originals is Linda Lee, at No. 459. Outrageous women's

clothes — a hot Hollywood item, a gold lame nightgown, for \$325. Privilege, 9460 Brighton Way, has trendy shoes at reasonable prices. At the Cosmetic Connection, 9484 Dayton Way, a minimum \$25 purchase includes a free makeup lesson. The shop sells a range of cosmetics and something called "Beverly Hills Dirt," which somehow looks clearer than other cities' dirt.

The Price of His Toys, 9359 Little Santa Monica, sells a \$6,000 silver backgammon set.

But for \$16 you can buy a game called Mid-Life Crisis. The box inquires: Can You Survive Your Mid-Life Crisis Without Cracking Up, Breaking Up or Going Broke? For the executive Robin Hood is a set of gold-plated arrows at \$60.

The Beverly Hills Game of Wealth and Status is a board game that costs \$30 and, like most of the store's items, is available by mail.

The game's object is to earn as much money as possible while gaining the maximum amount of status by going to the right places and saying the right things.

If you do everything right, you move around the board. If you do something wrong, you get sent to the San Fernando Valley.

©1983 The New York Times

What's Doing in Los Angeles

by Judith Cummings

OS ANGELES — Los Angeles is no place for "dudes, leathers, paupers, those who expect to astonish the natives, those afraid to pull off their coats, cheap politicians, business scroungers, impudent clerks, lawyers and doctors." So warned the Works Progress Administration's "Guide to California," quoting a swaggish self-assessment from a century ago that had appeared in the Los Angeles Times.

Not all those in the highlighted categories heeded the warning, of course, adding to the heady mix of seekers and shivers that gives Los Angeles the character it has today — an acknowledged gene pool for life styles and an incubator for social eccentricities.

With the approach of the 1984 Olympic Games, which will be held in Los Angeles, many Angelenos are talking of jiving for a new influx of seekers and shivers. First, they say, there will be an advance guard consisting of hope-springs-eternal entrepreneurs, all aiming to score in the commercial market created by the Games. And, if tradition holds true, a second wave will be made up of visitors who come for the Games and decide to stay to try out some moves of their own.

For those who want to capture a feel for what the Olympics milieu will be like, a scouting trip in advance of the 1984 crowds might just be the ticket.

All those trimmed and toned bodies that sweep visitors to Los Angeles go home talking about didn't get that way through osmosis. Many residents try to make the most, in some way, of the glorious combination of admirable weather and dramatic terrain, and visitors should do the same.

A ride along the beachfront bike path, about 20 miles from Santa Monica south to the city of Torrance, is the best way to get a short course on beach life styles. Along the way, you can see part of the resident cast of characters — the roller skaters, the beach party crowd, the musicians, the surfers and lots of ordinary people out for a day on the sand. It's also an excellent way to get a wide-angle view of the state of California's beaches, ranging, visible in the distance, condominiums, split-levels and cottages that line the edge of the continent.

Bikes can be rented on the beachfront for around \$12 a day. In Venice, there is the Venice Pier Bike Shop, 21 Washington Boulevard (tel: 213-399-8518) or Robbie's Bike and Skate Rentals, 701 Ocean Front Walk (tel: 396-5558).

In choosing a hotel in Los Angeles, it is a matter of picking your atmosphere, and your price. The bustling Beverly Hills Hilton, 9876 Wilshire Boulevard (tel: 274-7777), with its sunny yellow and white stucco exterior, looks as though it could have been plucked from any sun-drenched beach; rooms are deep-carpeted and traditional. Rates per night for basic double rooms are \$88 to \$136. If the elegant Beverly Hilton were in New York — the odd wing, that is — it would be twice as nice in the 60s. Basic rates run from \$138 to \$183.

Down town, the Bonaventure, 404 South Figueroa Street (tel: 624-1088), is glassy and futuristic, from its exterior elevators to its cavernous lobby. Basic rates range from \$56 to \$132. And nearby is the Biltmore at 515 South Olive Street (tel: 624-1011), a grand hotel from the 1920s. It was restored in baronial luxury a few years ago, and the rates range from \$65 to \$99.

Another fashionable spot is the Westwood Marquis, 930 Hilgard Avenue (tel: 208-8765), which offers condominium-like suites. It's a favorite with movie and television industry people. Basic rates for suites run from \$120 to \$175 a day.

There are very few taxicabs in Los Angeles and they are very expensive. Besides, distances within the city are vast. In light of this, renting a car is highly recommended — and easily accomplished. It is almost impossible to leave a passenger terminal at Los Angeles International Airport without passing a choice of car rental desks, and there are also offices at or near the major hotels.

But if you're feeling flush, several companies offer that stylish sports car, luxury sedan or high-performance vehicle that might help you really seize the spirit of the Angeleno's reverence for cars and mobility.

Southwest Leasing and Rental on Olympic Boulevard (tel: 820-9000) rents several models of that Los Angeles staple, a Mercedes-Benz, for

\$90 a day plus 35 cents a mile. The company also rents a selection of convertibles, as well as a Rolls Royce Silver Shadow for \$225 a day. Another concierge, Showcase Car rentals on La Tijera Boulevard (tel: 800-421-6808 out-of-state or 213-670-7002 from California) offers the Peugeot Turbo-Diesel, Saab Turbo and Alfa GTV-6 for \$48.95 a day, including 100 free miles or unlimited mileage for an extra \$10.

Southern California's freeways often seem formidable to non-Californians, but they are surprisingly easy to negotiate. Driving is a gentle art on the West Coast: With no high-speed transit system to fall back on, residents of Los Angeles have a personal stake in keeping traffic flowing. In essence, this turns out to be akin to a mutual non-aggression pact accepted by millions. People take turns. They yield.

Visitors will find it worth their while to go a bit out of their way, for example, to experience a local freeway innovation known as the "traffic meter." These special stoplights, operating during rush hours at many freeway entry ramps, admit cars two at a time. It is an amazing sight to see long lines of motorists on the Santa Monica Freeway, for example, waiting their turn, on the honor system.

Some of the favorite restaurants among the opinion-makers in Los Angeles, specifically, the people in the entertainment industry, include the following: Spago, at 8795 Simset Boulevard (tel: 652-4025), which builds an Italian, American and French menu on a theme of grilled entrees and imaginative salads. One can have, for example, grilled duck breast with juniper berry sauce or grilled baby pork chops with cranberry sauce. Pizza, baked in woodburning ovens, is a specialty.

Like Spago, Trump's is also in West Hollywood, at 8764 Melrose Avenue (tel: 855-1480), and the selection includes such dishes as a cold lobster dish with Chinese mustard and coriander, and crispy duck with vanilla and saffron.

At both Spago and Spago, dinner for two with wine should come to about \$80.

Carlos and Charlie's, at 8240 Sunset Boulevard (tel: 656-8830), is popular among people in the recording industry. On the way there, along the Sunset Strip, one can eye the pop stars' billboards and the pop stars' fineries. The cuisine is Mexican, more along the lines of Mexico City or Veracruz than Tex-Mex. One tasty entrée, seafood tampeca, includes shrimp and scallops poached in a light white wine sauce. Two dinners with wine should come in under \$65.

Los Angeles has many features in common with cities of the Middle West. One is a spread-out cityscape. Another is a fondness for cafeterias. They are dotted liberally around downtown, old-fashioned tearoom-style places and updated soup-and-sandwich variations that are popular with the young workers at luncheons.

Cafeterias have come a long way in Los Angeles. Today the form is being polished into a new breed of casual eating establishments, places that offer imaginative, sometimes exotic, and well-prepared foods and interesting settings that are as much a part of the attraction as the meal.

Two enjoyable places are the Café Casino, a sleek, upscale cafeteria in Santa Monica, and Charmer's Market, also in Santa Monica.

Cafe Casino, 1299 Ocean Avenue (tel: 394-3717) is an excellent place to end a stroll under the towering palms of Palisades Park (Ocean Avenue from Colorado Boulevard to Adelaid Drive), Santa Monica's cliffside park along the ocean. Approaching sunset is the most popular time. The cafe opened two years ago by a French retailing and restaurant chain called Casino, features a moderate-priced (many entries are under \$7, although vegetables are often extra) French-style menu, served cafeteria-style. There is roast chicken Niçoise, bouchée St. Jacques, which is a meat-stuffed pastry, and trout farci. Take your tray to an outdoor patio and gaze out to sea. New Café Casinos have opened in Beverly Hills, 9595 Wilshire Boulevard (tel: 274-0201), and Westwood, 1711 Gayley Avenue (tel: 208-1010).

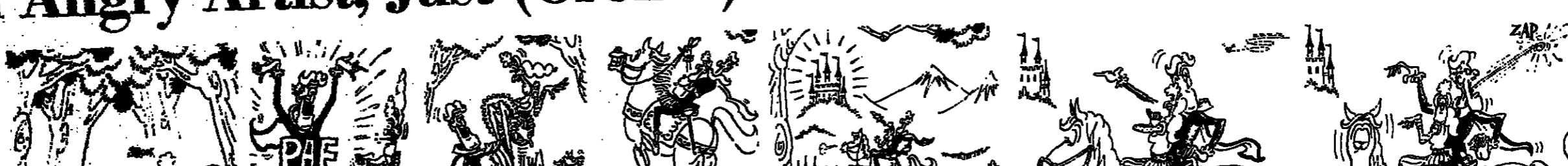
Charmer's Market, 175 Marine Street, Santa Monica (tel: 399-9160) almost seems to be a bunch counter because of the way its 15-seat bar looks sitting in the middle of the room. But actually it combines a gourmet market and delicatessen with a rather expensive French-style restaurant, all in one. Entrées run in the range of \$10 to \$20. You might choose fresh Dover sole with tomato and green peppercorn sauce or a specialty, not barbecue duck salad. It stocks more than 25 varieties of chilled champagne.

Charmer's is great as a Saturday or Sunday afternoon treat, after a walk on the Pacific Ocean beach about a block away, or through the lively streets of Venice a few blocks south.

©1983 The New York Times

Not an Angry Artist, Just (Groink) a Mad One

A FAIRY TALE



by Michael Zwerin
OUTH MIAMI, Florida
ZWECH!!!!

"Mad's Maddest Artist" doesn't look very mad at all. Neither angry nor crazy, Don Martin resembles Clark Kent, the cartoon hero who picked up steel, cloak and kiltiness when he fell through a clothesline. Martin is not pinheaded, cross-eyed or knock-kneed like his characters, and the chair does not go "Sloooow" when he sits down.

If you snarf that gold-engraved cartoonist costume, you just might find that it conceals — ARABACH! — a mild-mannered cartoonist with a tousled gray mane and glasses hanging on a ribbon from his neck. Skopesh and Sandwhich in his garden haven't been

sobered since Mad's acquisition by Warner Communications, out of which it is hard to get a chomple.

But Mad is still there for the new generation (plus aging zombies), glisséed but unbowed, a million copies a month or so, while his book series "Don Martin Steps Out ... Comes On ... Bounces Back ... Steps Further Out ... Comes On Strong ..." continues selling (number 12 is due this summer) at a blongadoon rate. His works have been translated into a dozen languages.

One snowy winter day Martin took time out from his current project, a children's book featuring his sound effects, to talk to a kitchen visitor from outer space, meaning north of downtown. "Nobody ever saw it but us," he said. "If a weasel broke into the hen house and killed a lot of chicks, we'd write about that and there would be a weasel's picture. We probably gave him a name."

He attended the Newark School of Fine and Industrial Art and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. He wanted to be a painter. He preferred "depressing" subjects with

grotesque figures, like Bosch." His drawings have been published in science fiction periodicals and the jazz magazine Metronome. He drew jackets for Miles Davis, Stan Getz and Art Farmer records. While working for a printing broker on Canal Street in New York, he started his portfolio to Mad Comics, just getting started a few blocks away.

"That was over 25 years ago," he said. "I don't think I've missed an issue since. Sick humor was big then. It consisted of things you weren't supposed to make fun of, like multiple sclerosis, iron lungs and amputees. That's where I come in, I guess. Steamrollers flattening people are fun. At the beginning everybody in the Mad office would stand around laughing hysterically at my work. I didn't want to laugh at my own jokes, but here were these five guys looking at my pictures and breaking up. I would try to be cool, but I'd end up laughing so hard the tears would be running down my cheeks."

Several decades of disciplined workdays

</div

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1983

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.12	Filing Rate Notes	P.10
NYSE Prices	P.6	Gold Markets	P.11
Commodities Stocks	P.11	Holds & Lows	P.10
Current Rates	P.11	Interest rates	P.11
Commodities	P.10	Market Commentary	P.6
Dividends	P.10	OTC Stocks	P.12
Earnings reports	—	Other Markets	P.10

Page 11

TECHNOLOGY

By LESLIE WAYNE

Micrographics Field Expected To Grow by 8-10% Annually

NEW YORK — One of the lesser known areas in the office of the future is micrographics, especially the use of computers to pluck copies of documents from rolls of microfilm and display them on a screen. This sector of the information-storage and retrieval industry is expected to grow 8-10 percent or more annually.

Such a system, called computer-assisted retrieval, or CAR, does not represent a technological breakthrough. Rather, it shows how existing technologies — indeed, with microfilm, quite an old technology — can be combined to make routine office work a little easier and a lot faster.

Computer-aided information retrieval in many ways. On the most sophisticated level, information can be broken down into bits of data and put into a computer electronically; this data can be flashed on a terminal screen almost instantaneously. But when a user wants to retrieve a document in its original form, problems arise: How is a signature or a corporate logo-type or a legal stamp to be filed so that it can be reproduced in its original form?

These "pictures" can be converted into digital bits and put into a computer. But to store an accurate image, an average 8½-by-11-inch document must be broken down into an estimated 6 million bits, putting all these data into an electronic memory, while possible, can be prohibitively costly.

This is where CARs fit in. They are essentially a more sophisticated version of simple microfilm. Documents are put on microfilm and an index of key words or codes is fed into a computer. The computer is linked to a micro-image terminal, which is essentially a microfilm display machine.

To retrieve a document, an operator types the key words into a video-display terminal. The computer quickly searches for the desired document and identifies the correct microfilm cartridge where it has been stored. A cartridge with 100 feet of film can contain up to 6,000 images. The operator puts that cartridge into the micro-image terminal, which has been equipped with a microprocessor to swiftly run the film to the correct frame. In 10 seconds or less, the correct document appears on the display screen; a paper print can be made.

Microfiche Presents Problem

Without a computer to aid in the search process, the retrieval of documents from microfilm can be laborious. Documents must be microfilmed in some logical order — by date or in alphabetical order — so that they can be found later. With a computer, documents can be stored in random fashion, as long as they are coded in a way that the computer understands.

Oddly, no one seems to have figured out yet how to adapt microfiche to computer retrieval. Microfiche stores information on individual cards. But only those images that are stored on a continuous roll — like microfilm — can be used in a CAR system, because the physical separation of the cards makes it difficult to scan them quickly.

The biggest makers of CARs are companies with an interest in promoting the wider use of microfilm — Eastman Kodak, Bell & Howell and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing. Each has its own system, although they are built around the same concept, according to Clyde H. Aron, markets-development director for business imaging systems at Kodak.

Kodak recently introduced its KAR-4000, which is equipped with an Applied Digital Data Systems ADDS-Mentor 4030 computer. This computer is programmed for information retrieval and has software packages for a number of other business and financial operations. It costs from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Bell & Howell will introduce its new Data Search System 2000 next month at the National Micrographics Association convention in Philadelphia. The computer with this system — Digital Equipment's PDP-11 — also comes with software to perform other tasks. This system starts at \$60,000, with more sophisticated versions priced at \$100,000 and up.

Too Big for Small Offices

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing has a different approach with its Micropoint II, introduced last April. Its computer is programmed only for information retrieval and cannot easily perform other tasks. The company argues that the information-retrieval demands on a business that small such a system are probably so great that there will be little computer time left over for other uses.

These systems are good only for some offices. They are too big for small offices and too slow for those that require instantaneous data retrieval. "If your retrieval requirements are such that 10 seconds is good enough, then this is a cost-effective answer," said Franklin E. Dickey, a consultant with Image Technology and Applications in Springfield, Massachusetts. "If your needs are in nanoseconds or microseconds, then you need something else, and that's a lot more expensive."

The New York Times

Dow Rises Modestly To Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average closed at a record high Thursday despite a lackluster performance by the market most of the day. The Dow finished the day up 5.03 points to 1,145.9. Its previous record, 1,141.74, was reached March 7.

The broader market was not as strong. Advancing issues led declines 3 to 2. Volume eased to 92.3 million shares from 94.9 million Wednesday.

Larry Wachet of the Bachar Group warned that there was little strength behind Thursday's gains, as volume was not very large and the broad-based figures indicated that the upward trend lacked conviction.

Analysts said the stock market seemed to be taking its cue from the bond market, which also rose only modestly yesterday.

Both stocks and bonds scored impressive gains Wednesday, in part because of the good response to the U.S. Treasury auction of four- and seven-year notes. The reaction to Thursday's auction of \$3.25 billion in 20-year notes was perceived as being weak, however.

The Dow jumped 17.90 Wednesday, closing at 1,140.57. By Thursday afternoon the market appeared to be cooling off after a morning of heated activity and soaring prices.

"We had a pretty nice run," said Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. "It's not unusual to have a pull-back once you break out."

Many analysts also said the market's jump Wednesday was a reaction to news that consumer prices had fallen in February. Others said institutional investors caused the surge as they shopped for blue-chip stocks to dress up their portfolios before the end of the quarter.

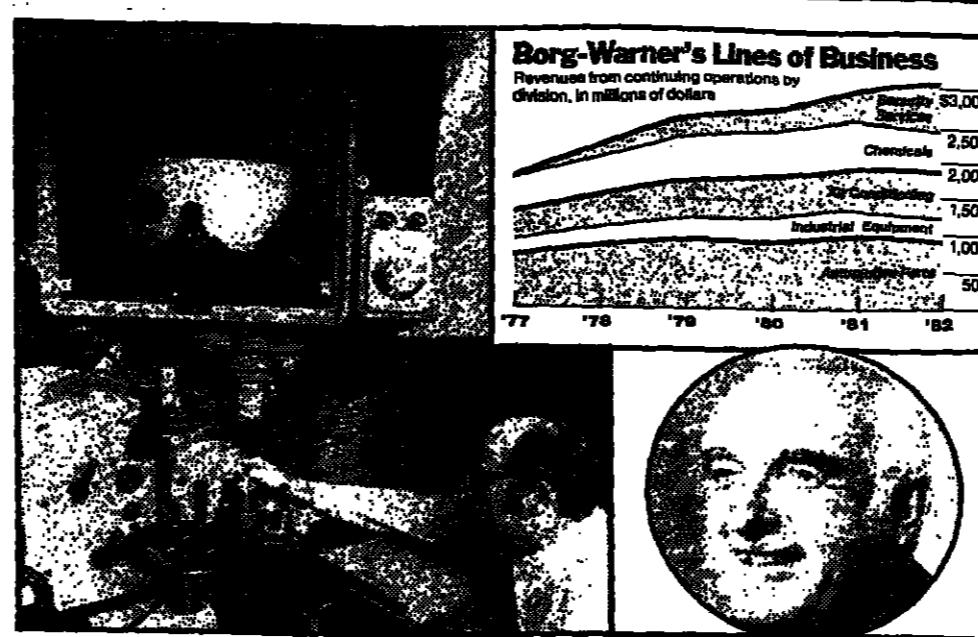
Construction stocks were among the strongest issues Thursday, reflecting the recent surge in the new home market. U.S. Gypsum rose 3½ to 52½, National Gypsum 1½ to 35, Certain-Tee 1½ to 22½ and U.S. Home 1¾ to 31.

Brokerage stocks reflected the large profits earned by the firms during the market's autumn rally. The New York Stock Exchange said its member firms had record profits in 1982 and their combined earnings soared to \$225 million in the fourth quarter from \$301 million the previous year.

The improvement has been accomplished with fewer managers and hourly workers. And the workers, who have resisted unionization, are getting \$1.25 an hour less and fewer paid holidays than they received a year ago.

Labor-saving equipment has been installed. A high-speed robot is stacking and loading steel plates onto an automatic punch press, doing the work that it had taken eight people to accomplish. An automated line feeds sandpaper-like friction paper into a resin bath, doing the work of 12 people.

A continuous glue line, for sticking the friction paper to metal, is expected to be in operation next month. Some areas of the plant remain quiet, the re-



The New York Times
A Borg-Warner design programmer checks the punch on a timing chain, magnified on a screen, for a new generation of autos. At right, James F. Bere, Borg-Warner chairman.

Borg's Old Lines Reviving

By Winston Williams

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — What a difference a year has made in the traditional businesses of Borg-Warner.

Last year the company increased the tempo of diversification, acquiring service companies and divesting itself of manufacturing concerns, in an effort to reduce its dependence on autos and other mature, cyclical industries.

But increasing orders from the automakers and the home builders have improved the outlook for the products that Borg has been known for since its founding in 1928. And like much of U.S. industry, the company expects profits for those businesses to rebound.

Though generally well managed, the company has been notorious for its low profit margins, which have kept its return on equity well below the average for U.S. industry.

Evidence of potential improvement is abundant at the company's aging plant in Bellwood, Illinois, a Chicago suburb. Output at the plant, which makes parts for automatic transmissions, has increased 20 percent from the fourth quarter.

The improvement has been accomplished with fewer managers and hourly workers. And the workers, who have resisted unionization, are getting \$1.25 an hour less and fewer paid holidays than they received a year ago.

Labor-saving equipment has been installed. A high-speed robot is stacking and loading steel plates onto an automatic punch press, doing the work that it had taken eight people to accomplish. An automated line feeds sandpaper-like friction paper into a resin bath, doing the work of 12 people.

A continuous glue line, for sticking the friction paper to metal, is expected to be in operation next month. Some areas of the plant remain quiet, the re-

sult of a decision to phase out product lines in which the company has no technological advantage.

The changes, and the outlook for growing profits, have given this plant and other parts of the transportation division renewed respect within Borg-Warner. Enough orders are in hand at Bellwood, for example, to maintain the present production rate through May, and record sales and profits for the first three months are expected.

"Last year we were a corporate concern," said Carl A. Kenninger, the general manager of the Bellwood plant. In Borg-Warner a "corporate concern" is a euphemism for a candidate for divestiture. The plant, in fact, had been closed several weeks last year for lack of orders.

"We were able to convince them that if they gave us a little more time we wouldn't be a corporate concern anymore," Mr. Kenninger said.

Multiply the increase in orders and cost savings by dozens of auto-parts plants and the immediate outlook for Borg-Warner's manufacturing operations brightens considerably.

Over the next two years, said Philip K. Fricke, an analyst with Goldman Sachs, "All of Borg-Warner's manufacturing operations, with the possible exception of energy and industrial, should be in the midst of a strong cyclical recovery."

But manufacturing in general and auto parts in particular are no longer the dominant forces in this highly diversified company.

In 1978, for example, transportation equipment provided 38 percent of the company's sales and 52 percent of its operating profits. By last year, the division's contribution to sales and operating profits had fallen to 30 percent.

"We didn't wait for the recession to come," said James F. Bere, chairman of Borg-Warner. Speaking of

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Dutch Firm's Buying Puzzles Oil Traders

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A Dutch oil trading company is raising eyebrows in the business by buying North Sea crude heavily when most other traders are unwilling to bet which way the market is headed.

The company, Transworld Oil, seems to be wagering that oil prices will rise later this year, allowing it to sell at a big profit.

In the past two weeks, Transworld has bought something between 12 and 20 cargoes of crude, traders report. At current prices on the spot market, where crude not subject to term contracts is exchanged, a typical cargo of 500,000 to 600,000 barrels would cost roughly \$15 million.

"Nobody knows why they did it," said a London-based trader. Many traders say that the market is in an extremely uncertain period but that prices seem likely to continue weakening.

"Unless they know something I don't know, I think they've got it wrong," another trader said.

But Transworld, owned by a Dutch businessman, John Deuss, is known for moving in a big way. Late last year, some traders said, the company unloaded large amounts of crude at a loss after heavy buying earlier in the year.

Officials of Transworld were not available for comment on their trading strategy, as is usual in the business.

Aside from Transworld's spree,

trading has been light on the spot market in recent weeks. After the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed March 14 to cut its benchmark price by \$5, to \$39 a barrel, spot prices rallied briefly. This week, however, prices have leveled off in edgy dealings, reflecting strong doubts over OPEC's chance of preventing further price cuts by limiting production.

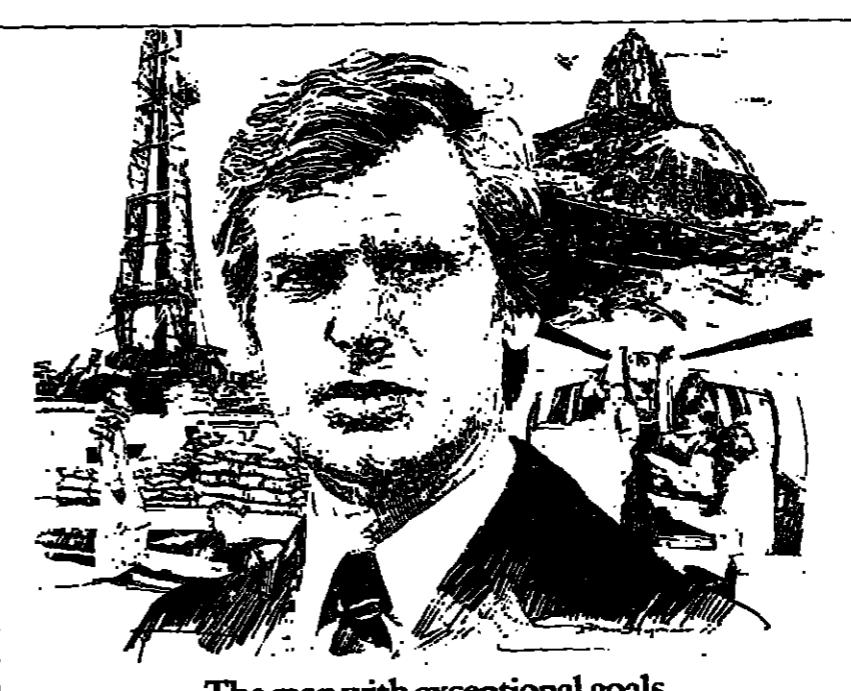
On Thursday, Brent crude for April delivery was quoted at about \$28.20. Brent is the most widely traded North Sea crude.

Traders are awaiting a new pricing signal from British National Oil Corp., the state-owned trading company. Last month, BNOC proposed to cut the price of key North Sea crudes by \$3, to \$30.50.

Most of BNOC's customers withheld approval of that price, waiting to see what OPEC would do. Now Britain is expected to announce soon a new price proposal.

Some analysts and oilmen expect Britain to try a price of about \$29.50 to \$30, roughly in line with OPEC's price range. Others say, however, that market forces will require Britain to make a deeper cut.

Ted White, a director of the London consulting firm Petroleum Economics, said Thursday that Britain was likely to cut its price to about \$28.50 by the end of March. Such a price cut would put heavy pressure on Nigeria and other OPEC members to trim their prices further.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes TDB exceptional? Above all, our personal service.

Personal service is more than just a tradition at TDB — it's one of the basic reasons for our success over the years. And it makes an important difference to our clients, in a number of ways.

In fast decisions, for example. At TDB you don't have to waste time going through endless "channels." The executive you talk to makes sure that your requirements are brought directly to the people who decide. We make it a point to avoid red tape and bottlenecks.

The committee said the gas was expected to be sold in competition with gas from the Soviet Union and Africa.

The committee stressed that, although developing the field, which would probably be Norway's largest single industrial venture, would be very costly, its gas supplies would make it vital in the first half of the next century.

The committee said the gas was expected to be sold in competition with gas from the Soviet Union and Africa.

It would be necessary to charge a high price for the gas from the Troll field because of the development costs, but buyers would accept it because the field would be a long-term, secure source of gas, the panel said.

Oslo has been under pressure from the United States to increase gas exports to Western Europe to counter expected deliveries of about 40 billion cubic meters a year from the Soviet Siberian pipeline.

We assign an experienced bank officer to your account and he is personally responsible for seeing that things get done in your behalf, whatever the service. So you can be sure your instructions are carried out promptly, intelligently and to the letter.

Whether your business requires trade and export financing, foreign exchange, precious metals or any of our full range of banking services, you'll find that TDB has something a bit special to offer. We're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

Trade Development Bank

As TDB has grown, it has maintained the tradition of personal service that is one of its major strengths. Experienced account officers coordinate the bank's worldwide activities to serve individual clients effectively, wherever they do business.

TDB — an exceptional bank for the man with exceptional goals.

Trade Development Bank, Geneva
Trade Development Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.
Trade Development Bank (Uruguay) S.A.

Banks in: Geneva, London, Luxembourg,
Aix-en-Provence, Montevideo, Nassau,
Panama City, Punta del Este, Zurich,
Representative offices in: Beirut, Buenos
Aires, Caracas, Brasilia, Mexico City,
Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits March 24

	Dollar	Deutsche	French	Swiss	French	ECU	SDR
1.00	9.72	4.35-4.42	4.10-4.12	10.75-10.85	22.75-22.85	21.95-22.05	5.50-5.60
1.00	9.72	4.35-4.42	4.10-4.12	10.75-10.85	22.75-22.85	21.95-22.05	5.

FRAB - BANK INTERNATIONAL**U.S. \$25,000,000****Floating rate notes 1978-1985**

According to the terms and conditions of the above mentioned notes the interest rate applicable for the interest period of six months beginning March 23, 1983 and ending September 22, 1983, has been fixed at 10% per annum.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme
Trustee

WEDGE PACIFIC N.V.**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of
WEDGE PACIFIC N.V. (the Company)

that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the registered office of the company at De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on April 15, 1983 with the following agenda:

- Report of the Board of Management and approval of the financial statements for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 1982.
- Discharge of the directors and the statutory auditor.
- Acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Christopher J. Heap as Managing Director of the company.
- Miscellaneous.

The official agenda of the meeting together with the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1982 may be inspected by all shareholders at the office of the company as well as at the office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Shareholders are advised that there is no quorum requirement for the points 1 to 3 inclusive and the resolutions thereof will be passed at the simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares shall be entitled to vote at the meeting on presentation of their share certificates or of a deposit receipt given by a bank stating that certificates in respect of the number of shares specified in the deposit—receipt have been deposited with such bank and will remain in deposit until the end of the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and a deposit receipt from the bank to Curacao International Trust Company N.V., P.O. Box 812, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles. The form of proxy and deposit receipt must be received by April 6, 1983 to be voted at the meeting.

By order of the management of
WEDGE PACIFIC N.V.
CURAÇAO CORPORATION COMPANY N.V.
Managing Director

EMPLOYMENT
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**

(Continued from Page 15)

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

U.S. TAX SPECIALIST — International accounting firm has openings in its well-established U.S. tax department in Paris. Accounting or legal background and experience with U.S. tax issues required. Excellent compensation, excellent working conditions. Write or phone: 128 Avenue Victor Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Tel: 72 61 67.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN EXPERIENCED in business, fluent English, photo, reference to Dr. Gross, 3575 Green Valley Dr., Encino, Calif. 91343 USA.

AMERICAN LAWYER seeks English mother tongue girl Friday. Fluent French. Call Shome: 254-3492 Paris.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, 29, English mother tongue, seeks business partner or branch accountant in Africa & Midwest; seeks good offer where e.g. U.S. or Canada, Francois Perrone, P.O. Box 64, 4000 Charleroi, Belgium. Tel: 03/59/3335.

TEACHER-TUTOR RETIRING, USA Public School, age 54, En-Merine & Son, 1000 1st Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 202-332-1000. Write or call: Mrs. Alice A. H. Miller, 1000 1st Street, Washington, D.C. 20004. Tel: 202-332-1000.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

</

BUSINESS BRIEFS**Venezuela Reportedly Suspending Principal Repayments Until July 1**

CARACAS (Reuters) — Venezuela is suspending principal repayments on most of its public-sector foreign debt until July 1 to allow more time for a formal debt restructuring, bankers said Thursday.

A telex was sent to international banks this week informing them that interest payments would continue to be made and that government bonds, trade-related debt and loans by international organizations would be excluded from the three-month suspension.

Sources estimated that \$4.5 billion-\$5 billion in capital repayments could be involved.

The telex sent to banks said it is hoped Venezuela will have reached agreement with its 300 creditor banks to restructure some \$10 billion of short-term debt by July 1, when the loan repayments fall due.

C&W to Buy 35% of Phone Firm

LONDON (Reuters) — Cable & Wireless said Thursday that it was buying from Hong Kong Land its entire holding of 35 million shares in Hong Kong Telephone, representing about 35 percent of Hong Kong Telephone's shares.

Cable & Wireless said it would pay £24 million (\$35 million) in cash as well as issue 30 million shares for the purchase.

The total value of the transaction was put at 1.41 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$209 million), and is equivalent to 40 Hong Kong dollars a share.

Eastern Air, Union Reach Pact

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eastern Airlines appears to have averted a strike with a tentative agreement on a new three-year contract with the machinists' union.

But Frank Borman, the airline's chairman, said the company "views with grave concern" the costs necessary for a settlement that would give union machinists pay scales similar to those of other major carriers.

The dispute, tentatively settled Wednesday night by union and management bargainers, still must be approved by the same rank-and-file mechanics, baggage handlers and other ground workers who had turned down a pact last weekend.

Arco, Ericsson Form Phone Unit

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Anaconda division of Atlantic Richfield and L.M. Ericsson Telephone of Stockholm said Thursday that they have formed a venture, Anaconda-Ericsson, to market a U.S. version of an Ericsson cellular mobile telephone equipment system.

Such a system is already serving 40,000 subscribers in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

Oxy Selling Parts of Cities Service

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — As part of a program to cut its huge debt, Occidental Petroleum has agreed to sell the oil-refining, marketing and transportation businesses of its Cities Service unit to Southland Corp., operator and franchiser of 7-Eleven food stores.

The proposal, which Occidental announced Wednesday, calls for Los Angeles-based Occidental to receive 9.3 million new shares of Southland common stock — equivalent to a 20 percent stake in the company and worth about \$257 million at Wednesday's closing price of \$27.625 a share on the New York Stock Exchange. Southland, based in Dallas, also agreed to pay Occidental \$310 million for certain refined products and various inventories of the Cities Service businesses being acquired.

French Boosting Becker Stake

NEW YORK (NYT) — The New York securities firm of A.G. Becker-Warburg Paribas Becker said that its government-owned French partner had agreed to buy out the firm's British partner.

Crédit Financier de Paris, the French partner, will buy out S.G. Warburg & Co.'s Becker stake. Each had owned 25 percent of the New York firm's stock. The rest was owned by the firm's management.

Company Notes

Siemens plans a 10-million-Denmark-mark (\$45.5-million) capital increase through a one-for-20 rights issue at 100 DM per 50-DM share. Charter Consolidated said it has bought 175,000 more shares of Anderson Strasheire, bringing the company's stake to almost 30 percent. Société Générale plans to issue two, eight-year domestic bonds next week totaling 2 billion French francs (\$277.3 million).

Borg's Old Lines Are Reviving

(Continued from Page 11)
the company's commitment to strategic planning. "We made a judgment 10 years ago that a higher percentage of GNP [gross national product] would go into services. We were in a highly cyclical business in a mature industry that's on the other side of the technological curve. We couldn't eliminate the cycle but we've certainly tried to moderate them."

In 1982, Borg continued a divestiture program that began in 1968, when it sold its Norge appliances business. It has dropped several other heavy manufacturing divisions since then.

There was also a major acquisition last year, Burns International, the security service. With this addition to Borg's protective service division, which includes Wells Fargo security services and the Pony Express courier services, yearly revenues are expected to exceed \$700 million, making it Borg's second-largest division.

That will leave a company with an eclectic mix of businesses in addition to auto parts, its largest division. Borg also makes plastics, as well as air-conditioners and pumps for electrical generators. It also has a finance company, Borg Warner Acceptance Corp.

The diversification served Borg well during the worst days of the auto and housing depression. Last year, earnings dropped only slightly, to \$167.4 million from \$172.1 million. Revenue was \$3.2 billion, up from \$3.1 billion. The balance sheet is still solid, with long-term debt of \$280.6 million accounting for only 25 percent of capitalization.

That will leave a company with an eclectic mix of businesses in addition to auto parts, its largest division. Borg also makes plastics, as well as air-conditioners and pumps for electrical generators. It also has a finance company, Borg Warner Acceptance Corp.

The diversification served Borg well during the worst days of the

Thomson, Philips Plan Video Games

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a modest but renewed effort to boost West European cooperation in consumer electronics, France's state-owned Thomson-Brandt and Philips of the Netherlands plan to announce early next week a cooperative venture aimed at joint development of video games for the European market, Philips executives said Thursday.

That market, comprising the 10-nation European Community and Scandinavia, is worth an estimated \$500 million annually and is growing rapidly, said Philips executives in Paris attending a news conference to comment on the company's 1982 annual report.

"The problem is that there already are big Americans over here, like Atari, and since Thomson does not yet make video games, it is an ideal time to start joint development," an executive said. Philips has about 30 percent of the European video-game market, according to industry estimates, while Thomson is not yet in the field.

The agreement provides initially for adoption of a common standard in cassettes and software made by Philips. The executives said this standard could be expanded to cover manufacturing, possibly on a joint basis. The venture also could be extended to include Magnavox, the U.S. consumer-electronics subsidiary of Philips, the executives said.

This move also is encouraging for further cooperation with Thomson," a Philips executive said, noting that the two companies have been holding exploratory talks for

Trade Surplus Up In W. Germany

Reuters

WIENBACHEN, West Germany — The West German trade surplus rose 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$413 million) in February to 3.73 billion DM, according to provisional figures released Thursday by the federal statistics office.

West Germany's current account — including trade and international transactions in so-called "invisible" goods and services — recorded from a January shortfall of 100 million DM to a provisional surplus of 800 million DM in February. In February 1982 West Germany had a current account shortfall of 100 million DM and a trade surplus of 3.63 billion DM.

Exports last month totaled 33.16 billion DM, from \$3.35 billion in January, while February imports stood at 29.43 billion DM compared with 29.65 billion the previous month, the statistics office said.

Chile Sets New Plan Of Austerity

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — The government of General Augusto Pinochet, under pressure from the International Monetary Fund, has doubled tariffs, raised taxes and devalued the peso as part of an emergency economic program for Chile.

The measures, announced Wednesday, were intended to head off any IMF decision to cut off a \$555-million standby credit awarded to Chile two months ago, according to officials. The measures, announced Wednesday, were intended to head off any IMF decision to cut off a \$555-million standby credit awarded to Chile two months ago, according to officials. The measures, announced Wednesday, were intended to head off any IMF decision to cut off a \$555-million standby credit awarded to Chile two months ago, according to officials.

Foreign liabilities meanwhile, rose just 6 percent from 105.4 billion francs to 111.7 billion francs. The bank said that foreign fiduciary or trustee assets — money invested abroad for customers at

their own risk — rose 17.9 billion francs, to 184.8 billion francs. Fiduciary liabilities rose 23.7 billion francs, to 161 billion francs, the bank said. The bank also reported that Swiss banks lend less money last year than for any year in the last five.

The value of new credit lines opened in 1982 for domestic and foreign customers was the lowest since 1977, at a total of 30.7 billion francs, it added.

Lending to domestic customers was reduced by recession, the bank reported, and was off 14 percent from the previous year, to 26.2 billion francs.

Foreign lending fell 11 percent, to 4.5 billion francs.

In the fourth quarter, new domestic credits at 7.4 billion francs were 23 percent above the like quarter in 1981, with new loans abroad 75 percent higher at 1.5 billion francs, the bank said.

Consequently the undesignated dividend of 20 of the CDRs for the purpose.

In Japan the shares are traded ex-dividend as from March 26th, 1983.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 16th March 1983.

Foreign Assets Rose For Swiss Banks in '82

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Foreign assets of Swiss banks rose 11.4 percent from 125.1 billion Swiss francs (\$62.6 billion) in 1981 to 139.4 billion francs at the end of 1982, the Swiss National Bank reported Thursday.

The foreign assets of Swiss banks in 1982 exceeded liabilities by 27.7 billion Swiss francs, the bank also reported. This was up 8 percent from 1981.

Foreign liabilities meanwhile, rose just 6 percent from 105.4 billion francs to 111.7 billion francs.

The bank said that foreign fiduciary or trustee assets — money invested abroad for customers at

their own risk — rose 17.9 billion francs, to 184.8 billion francs. Fiduciary liabilities rose 23.7 billion francs, to 161 billion francs, the bank said. The bank also reported that Swiss banks lend less money last year than for any year in the last five.

The value of new credit lines opened in 1982 for domestic and foreign customers was the lowest since 1977, at a total of 30.7 billion francs, it added.

Lending to domestic customers was reduced by recession, the bank reported, and was off 14 percent from the previous year, to 26.2 billion francs.

Foreign lending fell 11 percent, to 4.5 billion francs.

In the fourth quarter, new domestic credits at 7.4 billion francs were 23 percent above the like quarter in 1981, with new loans abroad 75 percent higher at 1.5 billion francs, the bank said.

Consequently the undesignated dividend of 20 of the CDRs for the purpose.

In Japan the shares are traded ex-dividend as from March 26th, 1983.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 16th March 1983.

ADVERTISEMENT**MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.**

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1982 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at:

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

Algemeen Nederland N.V.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Bank Mees & Hooge N.V.

Kas-Asociatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 18th March 1983.

ADVERTISEMENT**MARUBENI CORPORATION**

(CDR's)

The Board of Directors of Marubeni Corporation has announced that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the Company on March 31st, 1983 (Tokyo time) will be entitled to receive a 5% gratis distribution of new shares.

Consequently the undesignated dividend of 20 of the CDRs for the purpose.

In Japan the shares are traded ex-dividend as from March 26th, 1983.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 16th March 1983.

WEDGE JAPAN N.V.**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of

WEDGE JAPAN N.V. (the Company) that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the registered office of the company at De Ruyterlaan 62, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on April 13, 1983, with the following agenda:

- Report of the Board of Management and approval of the financial statements for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 1982.
- Discharge of the directors and the statutory auditor.
- Acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Christopher J. Heap as Managing Director of the company.
- Miscellaneous.

The official agenda of the meeting together with the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1982 may be inspected by all shareholders at the office of the company as well as at the office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Shareholders are advised that there is no quorum requirement for the points 1 to 3 inclusive and the resolutions thereon will be passed at the simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares shall be entitled to vote at the meeting on presentation of their share certificates or of a deposit receipt given by a bank stating that certificates in respect of the number of shares specified in the deposit receipt have been deposited with such bank and will remain in deposit until the end of the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and a deposit receipt from the bank to Curaçao International Trust Company N.V., P.O. Box 812, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

The form of proxy and deposit receipt must be received by April 6, 1983 to be voted at the meeting.

By order of the management of

WEDGE JAPAN N.V.

CURAÇAO CORPORATION COMPANY N.V.

Managing Director

Amsterdam, 17th March 1983.

BASS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY (CDR's)**WEDGE U.S. N.V.****NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of

WEDGE U.S. N.V. (the Company) that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the registered office of the company at De Ruyterlaan 62, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on April 13, 1983, with the following agenda:

- Report of the Board of Management and approval of the financial statements for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 1982.
- Discharge of the directors and the statutory auditor.
- Acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Christopher J. Heap as Managing Director of the company.
- Miscellaneous.

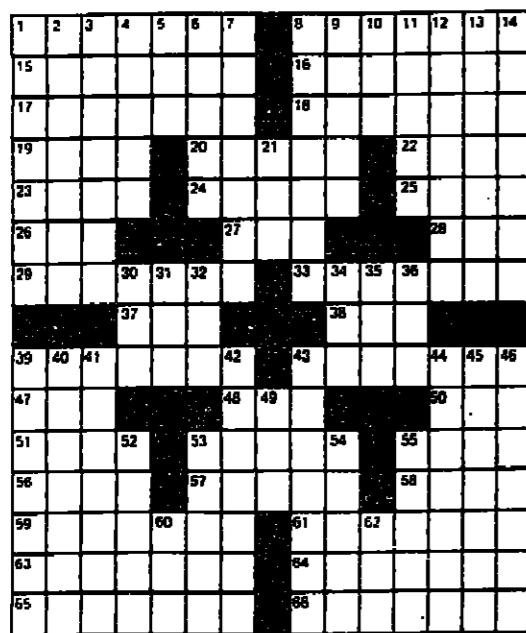
The official agenda of the meeting together with the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1982 may be inspected by all shareholders at the office of the company as well as at the office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Shareholders are advised that there is no quorum requirement for the points 1 to 3 inclusive and the resolutions thereon will be passed at the simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares shall be entitled to vote at the meeting on presentation of their share certificates or of a deposit receipt given by a bank stating that certificates in respect of the number of shares specified in the deposit receipt have been deposited with such bank and will remain in deposit until the end of the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and a deposit receipt from the bank to Curaçao International Trust Company N.V., P.O. Box 812, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Formal nonacceptance
- 2 Egyptian
- 3 Its
- 15 Pull through
- 16 Military magazine
- 17 Act of wanton violence
- 18 Ancient stone
- 19 Staff
- 20 In the cork
- 22 Fiddle
- 23 — Gauche.
- Pans
- 24 Collars and jackets
- 25 Whom
- 26 — away (corroded)
- 27 Terra del Fuego native
- 28 Avar, autumnne
- 29 Naval service
- 30 Ran
- 31 John, to Jock
- 32 Bitterly ironic
- 33 Bottles for liquids
- 34 Superficialities
- 47 Now, now
- 48 Norm
- 49 Flightless N.Z. goner
- 50 Nuptial
- 51 Footnote
- 52 Clears
- 53 Kind of diver

DOWN

- 55 Employ radar
- 56 Short cotton fiber
- 57 Proportional link
- 58 Mountain passes
- 59 Farmed Aquatine name
- 61 Oregon seaport
- 63 Red pigment
- 64 Most imminent
- 65 Formed into braids
- 66 Adriatic coastal city
- 1 Red star of Scorpio
- 13 Fine, thin fabric
- 14 Gave a biased report
- 21 Filmfan
- 30 Kinsman
- 31 Kunming
- 32 Without limit
- 34 Become encumbered
- 35 Cinerey vessel
- 36 Milieu for Holden Caulfield
- 39 I have a parallel
- 40 Filled with intercessives
- 41 Trap for rodents: Fr.
- 42 Defamed
- 43 Mutation
- 44 Concert
- 45 Pragmatic
- 46 Physically aware
- 49 Word with cake or grass
- 52 Vole
- 53 Crossed
- 54 Schlimazel
- 55 Cesure
- 60 Former capital of Serbia
- 62 Asian language

WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
C	C	F	F
16	61	13	55
ALGARVE	Cloudy	LONDON	7
ALGIERS	20	58	5
AMSTERDAM	8	46	5
ATHENS	18	54	5
AUCKLAND	26	79	17
BANGKOK	37	99	23
BEIJING	18	55	7
BELGRADE	18	51	11
BERLIN	13	55	5
BOSTON	5	49	2
BRUSSELS	8	46	7
BUCHAREST	5	39	37
BUDAPEST	10	50	1
BUEENOS AIRES	20	77	12
CAIRO	13	55	12
CAPE TOWN	24	75	13
CASABLANCA	5	45	5
CHICAGO	1	43	6
COPENHAGEN	1	43	21
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	14
DAMASCUS	18	64	1
DUBLIN	7	45	3
EDINBURGH	6	43	1
FLYING EAGLE	13	55	45
FRANKFURT	13	55	45
GENEVA	16	51	5
HARARE	28	82	18
HELSINKI	2	36	1
HONG KONG	27	81	23
HONG KUAN	18	54	5
ISTANBUL	18	44	46
JERUSALEM	1	43	37
LAS PALMAS	20	68	11
LIMA	32	90	22
LISBON	16	61	11

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 24, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue price. The symbols indicate the currency of the fund: (A) U.S. dollar; (B) British pound; (INT) (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (o) monthly; (r) regular; (v) variable.

ALMAGAR INVESTMENT CO. S.A. \$122.73 (d) Amc U.S. \$r SF 24.30
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD. SF 791.19 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

BRITISH AIRWAYS CUST. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

CHARTER LIFE INS. GRAND TURK B.L. \$1.54 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL \$1.54 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

CREDIT SUISSE (SUISSIE) PRICES! SF 172.00 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

DIT INVESTMENT F.F.M. DM 19.27 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

FIDELITY POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey \$7.12 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

G.T. MANAGEMENT (U.K.) LTD. \$7.12 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

INTERCONTINENTAL INCOME FUND \$1.20 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO HK \$1.20 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

LLOYDS BANK INT. POB 436 Geneva 11 SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

MERCANTIL BANK & TRUST CO. LTD. \$1.20 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

PARIBAS-GROUP \$1.20 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

RBC INVESTMENT CORP. \$1.20 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

SWISS BANK CORP. SF 16.50 (d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50
(d) Fund Invest SF 16.50

<p

SPORTS

NHL Islanders Battle Decline

By Kathy Blumenstock

Washington Post Service
UNIONDALE, New York — All season, the accusation has hung over the New York Islanders, just as the banners from their three consecutive Stanley Cup titles hang from the rafters at Nassau Coliseum.

This isn't the National Hockey League team it was.

The Islanders are flat. They're slumping. They're bored. They're boring. They're spoiled by all that winning. What's wrong with them?

If their game last Saturday against Philadelphia is any indication, the answer might be nothing at all. A 4-0 first-period lead ballooned to a 9-2 decision in a game more reminiscent of what the Islanders can do come playtime.

But the Islanders have not played that kind of hockey with any regularity, and some critics do not anticipate a Stanley Cup parade down Hempstead Turnpike.

Bryan Murray, the Washington coach, wonders if the champions are simply not the superbly consistent team they once were. "They are playing well," he said, "but I still don't think you can hide a high level of play all year long and then turn it on in the playoffs. If they were as good as everybody wants to think they are, as good as they were, they would have shown it by now. But they've been able to hide

behind the idea of 'wait 'til the playoffs' because to some extent the press has let them."

"Maybe we're getting a little complacent earlier in the season," said Bob Nystrom, whose overtime goal in May, 1980, brought the Stanley Cup to Long Island for the first time. "Maybe we have had trouble getting up for some of the games. It's a long season, and maybe you just don't have the same energy for all the games."

This season, the 38-25-12 Islanders have not forechecked consistently and are not creating enough scoring opportunities, so goal production has dropped. A year ago, in 80 games, New York had 385 goals; after 75 games this season, it has scored 280, falling below the league average for the first time since winning the cup.

"It seems sometimes when we do get the chances, the shots go wide," said defenseman Ken Morrow. "We've had some frustrating times."

One of the worst had to be a 6-0 loss to St. Louis two weeks ago. That was the sixth shutout the Islanders have endured this season. A year ago, they were shut out once. In 21 of their 25 losses in 1982-83, the Islanders scored twice or less; they have been held to one goal 12 times.

The Islander power play, once so potent, seems labored these days.

Against Philadelphia last season, the man-advantage unit scored 14 goals in 41 chances; this year, in 23 tries against the Flyers, it has produced four goals. No longer afraid of the Islanders as all-dominating, the opposition is not drawn into as many penalty situations.

Until Saturday, the Islanders had not beaten Philadelphia all season, and their last two meetings had produced shutouts by rookie goaltender Bob Froese. New York has not beaten Minnesota or Boston, and has the dubious distinction of being the only NHL club to lose all three of its games with Detroit.

Only twice this campaign have the Islanders rallied to win after trailing going into the final period. Once was in the fourth game of the season, and the other came two weeks ago in a 4-3 game in Pittsburgh.

A sore point that all Islanders skirt in conversation has been the performance of Bryan Trotter. An intense workaholic who never used to quit, Trotter has accumulated more than 100 points in each of the last five seasons. He currently has 82 on 31 goals and 51 assists, and isn't likely to hit the 100 mark because his play lacks former élan.

Trotter will not talk about the presence of any problem, saying only, "I can only play as well as the guys around me."

But because the guys around him look to Trotter for leadership and haven't been finding much, the situation has become a circle of frustration.

Linenike Mike Bossy, who has learned with Trotter so successfully in each of his 50-plus goal seasons, refuses to criticize his teammate's performance. "Ask Bryan," he says when asked what's wrong. Privately, however, he has indicated he is puzzled and less than ecstatic with Trotter's play.

After the Islanders beat New Jersey, 9-5, last week — a game in which Trotter scored one goal and had three assists — Nystrom said,

"Now he's getting into it. A little more aggressive, I enjoy seeing him like that again."

Cleantop Resch, the former Islander goaltender now playing for New Jersey, was more candid. "Bryan needs to catch fire," he said. "They go the way he does, and if he can get catch fire the way he used to, they'll be fine. They're certainly got the goaltending."

Goaltending — Billy Smith, who will do anything to win, and Rollie Melanson — and the penalty-killing units have been the saving grace in New York's up-and-down season.

In 16 of their last 23 games, Islander penalty killers have shut down the opposition power play and have successfully killed 59 straight penalties on home ice since early January. The team's short-handed unit ranks second in the league.

But, heading into the playoffs, what will the Islanders do to prevent an early exit and an early summer?

Said Coach Al Arbour after Saturday's rout of the Flyers: "I think we played more the kind of game we know we've got to play now. Hopefully, we've put our poppins away and taken out our shotguns."

But Tuesday night, the artillery again all but fired blanks. The Islanders lost to Boston, 3-1, and slipped to third place — behind Philadelphia and Washington — in the Patrick Division of the Wales Conference.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE			
W	L	G	P
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110
111	111	111	111
112	112	112	112
113	113	113	113
114	114	114	114
115	115	115	115
116	116	116	116
117	117	117	117
118	118	118	118
119	119	119	119
120	120	120	120
121	121	121	121
122	122	122	122
123	123	123	123
124	124	124	124
125	125	125	125
126	126	126	126
127	127	127	127
128	128	128	128
129	129	129	129
130	130	130	130
131	131	131	131
132	132	132	132
133	133	133	133
134	134	134	134
135	135	135	135
136	136	136	136
137	137	137	137
138	138	138	138
139	139	139	139
140	140	140	140
141	141	141	141
142	142	142	142
143	143	143	143
144	144	144	144
145	145	145	145
146	146	146	146
147	147	147	147
148	148	148	148
149	149	149	149
150	150	150	150
151	151	151	151
152	152	152	152
153	153	153	153
154	154</td		

OBSERVER

Peripatetic Pitchmen

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I've had my eye on Lee Iacocca lately. He is the boss at Chrysler. It's hard to keep your eye off him if you have a television set, because he is so often on the screen walking through Chrysler's auto works and talking about his line of cars.

I won't hide my bias. I like Lee Iacocca, though we've never met. I like the cut of his jib and the jut of his jaw. He strikes me as one corporation leader who is interested in making something.

But it is just the cut of his jib and the jut of his jaw that creates this warm feeling? Or is it his endless walking through these commercials that does the trick? On reflection, my feelings of confidence and respect have become tainted with questions.

Where is he headed in these televised walks? He moves with urgency, as though he has something more important to do than make a commercial. Yes, you think. Lee Iacocca looks to me as if he was just down in the dashboard room showing them how to glue the knobs on the windshield-wiper buttons so they won't fall off the day you drive the car off the lot, when somebody said, "Lee, they need you up in radiators right away to show them how to bolt a radiator so it won't rattle."

And of course, just as he left the dashboard room, advertising grabbed him and said, "Lee, you've got to do this commercial right away." To which he replied, "I'm too busy making cars to go to a studio. We'll shoot the commercial on my way to radiators."

Anyhow, this is the impression I get watching Lee Iacocca stride through the factory speaking his lines dynamically. Lee Iacocca, I often murmur, when under the spell of the commercials, "you are the man I want to make my cars."

But then — here's a nasty thought: Suppose Lee Iacocca is not headed up to radiators, is not headed anywhere at all. Suppose he is just walking dynamically through the factory because a television genius said it would make a nice picture. I can imagine such a television genius:

"Lee, we want you to get out from behind the desk and walk through the plant exuding dynam-

ism while you read the script. It'll make the audience think you're a guy who knows how to stop dashboard buttons from falling off, a guy who really knows about radiators, a guy people can trust to build them a great car."

I'd hate to think Lee Iacocca would take an urgent trip from the dashboard division up to radiators, and I don't believe he would, but on the other hand — Well, there has been a suspicious quantity of executive walking on television lately, hasn't there?

For a long time there, we had Frank Borman — he runs Eastern Airlines — walking through airports, hangars and airplanes. I was always puzzled about where Frank Borman was headed. Unlike Lee Iacocca, Frank Borman didn't seem to be in a hurry, didn't seem headed off to show the mechanics how to change a jet engine or teach the reservations clerk how to write a ticket to Newark.

Frank Borman just seemed to be out for a stroll. I figured him for a physical-fitness compulsive, the sort who would say, "Instead of doing this at the desk, why don't I get a little exercise by walking around while I read the lines?"

In addition, television shows us carpet magnates striding through their warehouses, for tycoons strutting among their chinchillas, vital auto dealers moving swiftly across lots parked with cars. And all of them talking, talking. Too busy at the great engine of commerce to sit down and talk to us quietly, sensibly.

Am I too suspicious of business motives? If so, it is because I suspect the goals of American business leaders. Whereas Japanese business leaders seem interested in building a company that produces something they can sell, American business leaders seem more interested in selling the company.

This new TV trend of showing dynamic executives striding around the plant like men who know what's going on there — could it be a silly attempt to kid us into thinking American businessmen care as much about the product as the Japanese? I'm unwilling to believe this about Lee Iacocca. He looks to me too much like a man who really cares about dashboards and radiators. Still, I've got my eye on him.

New York Times Service

Springtime Spectacular in Japan

Cherry Blossom Time Signals an Annual Moment of Relaxation

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A great event occurred in Japan early this month. It was the day when the Meteorological Agency weighed in with predictions of importance to 117 million Japanese — its predictions of the "blossom front," the flowering of Japan's cherry trees.

The annual advance of cherry blossoms up the archipelago starts in late March and this year is expected to begin Saturday. The blooms appear first in places like southern Shikoku, facing the sun in sheltered places; then the front leaps to spots like Kagoshima in southern Kyushu, with its great bay and smoking volcano; finally, after two months of leapfrogging up the Japan alps, it reaches the high regions of the Tokoku, the northern part of Honshu, the main island, in May.

Scholars in Japan believe that the Japanese fixation on the cherry blossom dates to the government's decision to shift the imperial capital from Nara to Kyoto in 794. "The Manyoshu" — or "Collection of myriad Leaves," the earliest anthology of Japanese poetry, compiled in the Nara period — contains many mentions of plum blossoms, but few allusions to the cherry blossom.

"With the movement to Kyoto the plum almost disappears from poetry and the cherry blossom dominates it thereafter," said Donald Keene, professor of Japanese studies at Columbia University. "So it's a fair assumption that cherry trees grew wild in abundance around Kyoto when the capital was established there."

Then began the outpouring of cherry blossom poems, such as this reverie by the priest Saigyō:

*I wish that I might die in spring
'Neath flowers of a cherry tree
About the anniversary
Of merciful Buddha's demise.*

The cherry blossom, because it is fragile and falls in a week, is a symbol of death in Japan as well as a metaphor for human life.

The first event in the blossom season is the measuring of the buds. Buds are cut in early March by experts from the Meteorological Agency, who take them from the Yasukuni Shrine to the War Dead in Tokyo, where the souls of 2.5 million soldiers are worshipped. The buds are weighed, dissected and analyzed and then the press comes out with the annual maps of the front. These show the entire country, marking the projected progress of the blossoms over the two-month period. Japan is perhaps the only country in which a botanical event is news.

The blossoms are striking because the flowers emerge on naked boughs — the leaves of the cherry tree come later. Japan is a craggy land of precipices and steep hillsides and



Associated Press
Mothers lift youngsters toward blossoms in Tokyo's Ueno Park.

sudden plunges into water, and the trees sprout at random over the hills, suddenly sprouting like puffs of white or pink high up on inaccessible ridges. The blossoms are there for a few days, other-worldly presences that then disappear for another year.

Perhaps the most striking spectacle is at Kagoshima in southern Kyushu. There, the active volcano on Sakurajima Mountain spouts dust for miles around, with little bits of grit falling in one's hair. The hills are a dusty gray. Against this background the cherry trees stand out in a white-on-pale gray color scheme that is repeated nowhere else in the world. Sometimes the 3,668-foot mountain gives a rumble deep down, an immense gout of black-and-white cloud spouts up for thousands of feet, and then drifts toward the surrounding hills, scattering everything with

its dust. But the trees — ice blue in the spring air — shine like pale torches, a staggeringly beautiful display.

The characteristic of the cherry in Japan is that one can see it almost anywhere. Of about 30 flowering species, the most common is the Someni Yoshino (or *prunus yedoensis*), a relatively new variety that is said to have been planted widely in the early Meiji period after 1868. The appearance of the blossoms is a signal to the Japanese to gather in the parks in Tokyo, spread mats on the ground and drink sake under the blossoms.

It is the only time of year when, nationwide, the Japanese shed their reserve in daylight hours. That explains why they watch the zensai, or front, with such care. It signals spring and a time to forget one's cares.

PEOPLE

Prince Meets New PM

In Canberra, Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, got a warm welcome in chilly weather from Prime Minister Bob Hawke, whose Labor Party is committed to ending Australia's links with the British monarchy. Charles and his wife, Diana, Princess of Wales, arrived in Canberra from the ranch in Albury, 90 miles away, where they have made their headquarters for their month-long tour of Australia. They were greeted by the governor general, Sir Ninian Stephen, who introduced them to Hawke and his wife, Hazel Hawke, a former trade union leader, who has said he expects Australia to become a republic in his lifetime, but he has also said he does not consider a republic to be a priority of his government, which was elected March 5. "Prince Charles is a nice young bloke," he said during his campaign. "I don't regard well coming them as the most important thing I'm going to have to do in the first months of office. I believe we'd be better off as a republic, but I don't think it's a matter of importance." The prince and princess were greeted by a 21-gun salute and went on to tour the Australian capital and lunch with the prime minister.

Two American women convicted in a record seizure of 19 tons of marijuana and dubbed "the drug grannies" headed home from Australia early — with time off for good behavior and in view of their age, officials said. Attorney General Gareth Evans said five years of a 14-year sentence served by Florence Marie Bessire, 66, and Vera Todd Hayes, 65, both of La Pine, Oregon, was sufficient to justify their release. Evans said he had also considered their cooperation with West German authorities, which led to the arrest of one of the principals in an international drug smuggling ring. Arrested at Gosford, New South Wales, 50 miles north of Sydney, in January 1978, the two women had the marijuana — with a street value of \$12.5 million — in a false compartment in the floor of a van. The women became involved when Hayes's nephew, Vernon Todd, asked them to bring the van to Australia. The women said in court they had agreed to pick up the van in West Germany and bring it to Australia via Bombay. Bessire said she thought some marijuana might have been involved but had no idea of the large quantity.

In Islamabad, President Zia ul-Haq presented Pakistan's highest civil award to Prince Karim Aga Khan, spiritual leader of the world's 15 million Ismaili Moslems, in ceremonies marking Pakistan's National Day. The Aga Khan, honored for his contributions to the Islamic and developing world, was one of several foreign guests given awards at a ceremony at the presidential offices in Islamabad. Earlier, in Karachi, Zia had presented the Aga Khan with the charter of the new Aga Khan University. The presentation took place on the site of the new Aga Khan Teaching Hospital and Medical College, where the university's first faculty, of health sciences, will be situated.

At the United Nations in New York, Bernard Harrelson, president of the City College of the City University of New York, announced the award of an honorary doctor of laws degree to the imprisoned South African nationalist Nelson

Carlo Maria Giulini, music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, is ill and may miss the rest of the season, including a major European tour. The Italian conductor recently suffered an attack of bronchitis and his recovery has been slower than anticipated. Ernest Fleischmann, the orchestra's executive director said, "Fleischmann said that the 68-year-old conductor, who lives in Milan, may miss the closing concerts of the Los Angeles season as well as the European tour scheduled for May 4 through June 5. Giulini has been music director of the Philharmonic since 1978; his current contract expires at the end of the 1983-84 season.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MOVING

INTERDEAN

WHO ELSE FOR YOUR NEXT INTERNATIONAL MOVE

FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

ATHENS: (071) 222202

BARCELONA: (03) 222202

BONN: (0221) 644042

BRUSSELS: (02) 541111

FRANKFURT: (0619) 2001

GENEVA: (01) 222202

MADRID: (01) 222202

MANCHESTER: (061) 707216

MOSCOW: (095) 222202

PARIS: (01) 222202

ROME: (06) 222202

STOCKHOLM: (08) 222202

TOKYO: (03) 222202

ZURICH: (01) 222202

BUENOS AIRES: (01) 222202

CAIRO: (02) 222202

CAIRO, EGYPT: (02) 222202

CAIRO, EGYPT